THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, AND *Hiſtorical Chronicle*,

For all the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America*.

[To be Continued Monthly.]

JANUARY, 1741.

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Advertiſement.

THIS *Magazine* will be publiſhed Monthly; the Paper and Page will be continued of the ſame Size, that ſo the Twelve Months may be bound in one Volume at the Year's End, with a compleat Index or Table, which we ſhall add to the Month of *December*.

No Care ſhall be wanting, or Expence ſpared, to procure the beſt Materials for the Work, and make it as entertaining and uſeful as poſſible. The Character will generally be ſmall, for the ſake of compriſing much in little Room, but it ſhall be good, and fairly printed.

THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, JANUARY, 1741.

Brief Hiſtorical *and* Chronological NOTES *of ſeveral Princes, States, Governments,* &c.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

GEORGE II. King of *Great Britain, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; Elector of *Hanover*, Duke of *Brunſwick-Lunenberg*, Arch-Treaſurer of the Holy *Roman* Empire, *&c.* was born at *Hanover, Octob.* 30. 1683. and crown'd at *Weſtminſter, Octob.* 11. 1727.

The *Engliſh* Monarchy began in 449, and there have been 32 Kings ſince the Conqueſt.

FRANCE.

(NOTE, *The New Stile is us'd in all the following.*)

LOUIS XV. King of *France* and *Navarre*, was born *Feb.* 15. 1710. Proclaim'd King *Sept.* 1. 1715. and crown'd *Oct.* 25. 1722.

MARY, Princeſs of *Poland*, Queen of *France*, born *June* 23. 1703.

The *French* Monarchy has ſubſiſted about 1317 Years from the Time that the original People left *Germany*, and croſs'd the *Rhine* to invade the *Gauls*. They have always been govern'd by Kings, of which they reckon 65 in all, ſince the firſt Eſtabliſhment of their Monarchy, in 418. The King is ſtil'd *The Moſt Chriſtian King*, and *Eldeſt Son of the Church*.

SPAIN.

PHILIP V. King of *Spain, Caſtille, Arragon, &c.* was born at *Verſailles, Dec.* 19. 1683. Proclaim'd King *Novemb.* 14. 1700.

ELIZABETH, of the Houſe of *Farneſe*, Queen of *Spain*, born *Octob.* 25. 1692.

The ſeveral Provinces now ſubject to the Crown of *Spain*, which had formerly been independent Kingdoms, were, about the End of

the XVth Century, in the Reign of *Ferdinand* the *Catholick*, united under that Crown. These vast Dominions afterwards, by a Daughter of that Prince, fell into the House of *Austria*, and continued in their Possession till the End of the XVIIth Century, when, by the Death of *Charles* II. they devolv'd to the House of *Bourbon*, in the Person of the present King *Philip*. This Kingdom was founded in the Year 414, and has had 84 Kings.

ITALY.

BENEDICT the XIVth, the most holy Father in GOD, Sovereign Pontiff of *Rome*, Father of the Faithful, *&c.* born *Mar.* 31. 1675. Promoted to the Cardinalate 1726. Elected and Crown'd POPE in 1740.

The Sacred College consists of 70 Cardinals. These are divided into three Orders, *viz.* Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

NAPLES.

DON CARLOS I. Infant of *Spain*, King of *Naples* and the *Two Sicilies*, Duke of *Parma*, *&c.* born *Jan.* 20. 1716. The Kingdoms of *Naples* and the *Sicilies* were taken from the Emperor in the late War 1733.

TUSCANY.

FRANCIS STEPHEN (late Duke of *Lorrain*) Duke of *Tuscany*, born *Dec.* 8. 1708.

This Dutchy was founded in 1410.

SAVOY.

CHARLES EMANUEL III. Duke of *Savoy*, King of *Sardinia*, born *April* 27. 1701. Proclaim'd King upon the Abdication of his Father, *Octob.* 3. 1730.

The House of *Savoy* is one of the most antient in *Europe*. They have govern'd *Savoy* and *Piedmont* for above 700 Years, and have had 34 Sovereigns. By the Acquisition of several other Territories, they have now form'd a considerable Dominion. They obtain'd the Island of *Sicily* by the Peace of *Utrecht*, which they afterwards thought convenient to exchange with the Emperor for *Sardinia*.

LORRAIN.

STANISLAUS of the House of *Leszczinski*, Duke of *Lorrain*, born *April* 18. 1677.

This Dutchy was founded in 1048.

GERMANY.

CHARLES-FRANCIS of the House of *Austria*, the VIth of that Name, Emperor, born *Oct.* 1. 1685, elected Emperor of the *Romans Oct.* 12. and crown'd *Dec.* 22. 1711. Crown'd King of *Hungary May* 22. 1712; and King of *Bohemia Sept.* 5. 1723.

This Empire began with *Charles* the Great, in the Year 800. Tho' Popery is the establish'd Religion, yet the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* have been tolerated there since the Year 1624.

In the Year 1258, Nine Electors were appointed by the Golden Bull of *Charles* IV. to chuse an Emperor.

HOLLAND.

THE Seven United Provinces have been esteemed the most considerable Republick in the World, from their Foundation in the Year 1579, when they united themselves by a solemn Treaty, which

which was ſign'd at *Utrecht*, and a little after at *Weſtphalia*, where the King of *Spain* himſelf recogniz'd their Sovereignty. Each Province has its own Laws; but all Affairs that Regard the Republick are determin'd by the States-General at the *Hague*, where the Miniſters of all Sovereigns reſide, that have any Buſineſs to tranſact with the Republick.

VENICE.

THE Foundation of this Republick is ſaid to have been in 421, and the Election of their firſt Doge in 697. Since that time, the Power of the Doge has often varied, but is at laſt dwindled into an empty Title, void of any Authority. The preſent Doge is the moſt ſerene MOCENIGO, *&c.* It is a Place for Life.

GENOA.

THIS Republick has ſubſiſted 1800 Years. It is governed by a Doge, who gives all Orders under the Senate, but without any Share in their Reſolutions. They chuſe a new Doge every Year.

SWITZERLAND.

THIS Republick began in the Year 1315. It conſiſts of Thirteen Cantons, amongſt which, tho' they have different Governments, yet there is a hearty Union for the common Cauſe. Their Sovereignty was acknowledg'd at *Munſter* in 1648. Seven of the Cantons are called Catholick; Four, Evangelick; and Two, Mix'd.

GENEVA.

A SOVEREIGN Republick ſince 1518. They have been in Alliance with *France* and *Switzerland* ſince 1662.

PORTUGAL.

DON JOHN of *Braganza*, V. King of *Portugal*, born *Oct.* 22. 1689. He ſucceeded to the Crown *Dec.* 10. 1706. MARY-ANNE of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Portugal*, born *Sept.* 7. 1683.

This Kingdom was founded in the Year 1089, and has had 25 Kings. The Crown has continued in the Houſe of *Braganza* ſince 1640.

DENMARK.

CHRISTIAN VI. of the Houſe of *Oldenburgh*, King of *Denmark*, born *Dec.* 9. 1699. ſucceeded to the Crown *Dec.* 13. 1730.

The Crown of this Kingdom was elective till 1660, when it was declar'd hereditary in Favour of *Frederic* III. The preſent Family of *Oldenburgh* have poſſeſs'd the Throne from 1449 to this Day. This Kingdom embraced Chriſtianity in the Year 940, and has had 37 Kings.

SWEDEN.

FREDERIC Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, King of *Sweden*, born *April* 28. 1676. Proclaim'd King *April* 4. and Crown'd *May* 4. 1720.

This Kingdom receiv'd Chriſtianity about the Year 829, and has had 52 Kings.

POLAND.

STANISLAUS, King of *Poland*, born *April* 18. 1677. Elected and proclaim'd King, *Sept.* 12. 1733.

FREDERIC-AUGUSTUS, Elector of *Saxony*, Grand Marshal and Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, also King of *Poland*, born *Oct.* 17. 1696.

The *Poles* have been govern'd by Kings ever since the Year 550. They embrac'd Christianity in 965. It is their Custom not to inter their deceased King 'till a new one be chosen.

PRUSSIA.

CHARLES-FREDERICK, King of *Prussia*, Margrave of *Brandenburgh*, Arch-Chamberlain and Prince of the the Holy *Roman* Empire, *&c.* born *Jan.* 24. 1712. succeeded to the Crown in 1740.

MUSCOVY.

ANNE-IWANOWNA, Empress of *Moscovy*, born *June* 7. 1693. Declared Empress *Jan.* 31. 1730.

The Sovereigns of *Russia* before the Year 1721, had the Title of *CZAR.* In that Year the Subjects of *Peter* the Great, in a very solemn Manner gave him the Title of Emperor, and *Father of his Country.* Since then most of the Powers of *Europe* have recognized the Title. They took the Title of *Czar* about the Year 1480. The present *Czarina* is the Widow of the late Duke of *Courland*, who died 11th of *Jan.* 1711.

TURKEY.

MOHAMMED, Sultan, born in *Sept.* 1696. Succeeded his Uncle, who was deposed by the *Janissaries* in 1730.

British PLANTATIONS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE first *English* Settlement made on this Island was about the Year 1610.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

FIRST settled in the Year 1622. By the late Death of Lieutenant Governor *Armstrong*, the Government of this Province is devolved on the Hon. *Paul Mascarene*, Esq;

Massachusetts-Bay, and *New-Hampshire.*

ARE two separate Governments in *New-England*, both under the Administration of His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; The Assemblies are chosen annually.

Rhode-Island, and *Providence* Plantations, in *New-England.*

THE Honourable *John Ward*, Esq; Governor. The People chuse their Governor and Assembly once a Year, by Virtue of their Charter.

CONNECTICUT, in *New-England.*

THE Honourable *John Talcot*, Esq; Governor. In this Government the Assembly is chosen twice a Year, and the Governor and Council annually. These four Colonies were settled within these 140 Years.

NEW-YORK.

THE Honourable *George Clark*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor. The Council is appointed by the King. The Assembly continues during the Governor's Pleasure. The *English* took Possession of this Country in 1664.

NEW-

NEW-JERSEY.

HIS Excellency *Lewis Morris*, Esq; Governor. The Constitution of this Government differs little from that of *New-York*. The Country has been settled by the *English* about 70 Years.

PENNSYLVANIA, and Territories.

THE Honourable *John Penn*, *Thomas Penn*, and *Richard Penn*, Esqrs; Proprietaries; The Hon. *George Thomas*, Esq; Governor. The Assemblies are chosen annually. The Country has been settled about 60 Years by the *English*.

MARYLAND.

THE Right Honourable CHARLES Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietary. His Excellency *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; Governor. This Country was first settled in the Year 1633.

VIRGINIA.

SETTLED, after several unsuccessful Attempts, in the Year 1606. At present under the Administration of the Hon. *James Blair*, Esq; President of the Council: The Hon. *William Gooch*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, being abroad in the Expedition against the *Spanish* Settlements.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIS Excellency *Gabriel Johnston*, Esq; Governor.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE Honourable *William Bull*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor. The first *English* Settlement made in the *Carolinas* was about the Year 1670.

GEORGIA.

THE Honourable *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; is General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces there, and has the Chief Administration in Civil Affairs. The Settlement of this Colony began in the Year 1732.

BERMUDAS.

FIRST settled in the Year 1612. The Honourable *Alured Popple*, Esq; present Governor.

BAHAMA-ISLANDS.

SETTLED first by the *English* in the Year 1672.

JAMAICA.

TAKEN from the *Spaniards* in the Year 1665. His Excellency *Edward Trelawney*, Esq; present Governor.

LEWARD-ISLANDS.

HIS Excellency *William Matthews*, Esq; General and Commander in Chief. ANTIGUA was first settled in 1666. MONTSERRAT in 1632. NEVIS in 1628. ST. CHRISTOPHERS in 1626. BARBUDA 1627. ANGUILLA 1650.

BARBADOES.

SETTLED about the Year 1625. By the late Decease of Governor *Byng*, the Administration of this Island is devolv'd on the Hon. *James Dottin*, Esq;

*** *It is proposed in the Course of these* Magazines, *to insert the best Accounts that can be procured of the several* British *Colonies in America, relating to their Soil, Product, Trade, Government, &c. Communications of this kind will be thankfully accepted by the Compiler.*

PROCEEDINGS *in the Parliament of* Great-Britain *on the Affair of Paper-Money in the* American *Colonies.*

April 25. 1740.

A Petition of *Francis Wilks* and *Chriſtopher Kilby*, Eſqrs; Agents for the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *New-England*, for and in behalf of the ſaid Province, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; ſetting forth, That in the Year 1730, when *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq; the preſent Governor of the ſaid Province, firſt came to his Government, each Year to 1741 was charged with a Debt in Bills of Credit, that had been before that Time iſſued to anſwer the Exigencies of the Government, of between 16 and 17,000 Pounds, *communibus annis*, occaſioned by a long and diſtreſſing War with the *Indians*; and that all the Bills emitted ſince that Time, to defray the growing Charge of the Province, have been laid on the Years preceeding 1742, by means whereof the laſt Year 1739, and the preſent Year 1740, and ſucceeding Year 1741, are each charged with the heavy Burthen of 68,000 l. one Year with another, beſides about 45,000 l. Principal and Intereſt, which is to be ſpeedily drawn in for cloſing the ſeveral Province-Loans: And further repreſenting to the Houſe, That, by reaſon of the heavy Charges of the Province and the Scarcity of Money, the People there have met with great Difficulty in the Payment of their Taxes, and in carrying on their Trade and Buſineſs; there being no other Medium of Commerce among them but their Paper-Currency, the ſmall Quantities of Silver and Gold, which are from time to time imported, being applied for the Payment of the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*, which are expended in great Quantities in this Province; and that the Paper-Currency in all the *Britiſh* Plantations being now under Conſideration of this Houſe, and the Petitioners being intruſted by the ſaid Province, to take Care of their Intereſt in all Matters that may ariſe here, by which the Intereſt of the ſaid Province may be any ways affected, conceive it their indiſpenſable Duty to repreſent to the Houſe the preſent diſtreſſed Condition of the ſaid Province for want of a new Emiſſion of Paper-Currency, which they do not deſire, but upon providing ſufficient Funds to ſecure the ſinking and calling in the ſame; and which ſhould they be prevented from doing, the Province muſt neceſſarily be thrown into the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, the Government be without any Support, the Forts and Garriſons remain in a defenceleſs Condition, and wholly unprovided with War-like Stores; and the Province be unable to equip ſuitable Veſſels of War to guard their Coaſt, and their Trade and Commerce be ruined and undone. And therefore, as the Reſolutions to be taken by this Houſe upon this Affair, may greatly affect the Intereſt of the ſaid Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, praying, That the Petitioners may be heard in relation to the State of the Paper-Currency in *New-England*, before this Houſe comes to any Reſolution thereon,

Ordered, That the ſaid Petition do lie on the Table, until the Report from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider of the Papers, preſented to this Houſe upon the

28th

28th Day of *March* laſt, from the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, (concerning the Paper-Currency, and the Rates of Gold and Silver in *America*, from the Year 1700 to this preſent Year) and then Ordered to lie upon the Table, and to whom the ſeveral other Papers (concerning the ſaid Paper-Currency, and the ſaid Rates of Gold and Silver Coin) preſented to this Houſe upon the 15th Day of this inſtant *April*, from the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, and then Ordered to lie upon the Table, were referred, be received; and that the Petitioners be then heard by themſelves upon their ſaid Petition, if they think fit.

Mr. *Francis Fane* (according to Order) reported from the ſaid Committee, the Reſolutions which they had directed him to report to the Houſe; which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table.

Then *Chriſtopher Kilby*, Eſq; one of the ſaid Petitioners, was called in; and the Reſolutions of the ſaid Committee were read, and are as followeth, *viz.*

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Act made the 6th Year of the Reign of Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, entituled, *An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coin in her Majeſty's Plantations in* America; hath not been duly obſerved, as it ought to have been, by means whereof many indirect Practices have grown up, and various and illegal Currencies have been introduced in ſeveral of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act, to the Prejudice of the Trade of his Majeſty's Subjects.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the creating and iſſuing Paper-Bills of Credit in the *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, by Virtue of Acts of Aſſembly there, and making it obligatory on all Perſons to take ſuch Bills of Credit in Payment for all Debts, Dues and Demands, hath fruſtrated the good Intentions of an Act of the 6th Year of Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, entituled, *An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantations in* America; and hath been a great Diſcouragement to the Commerce of this Kingdom, by occaſioning a Confuſion in Dealings, and Leſſening of Credit in thoſe Parts.

Which Reſolutions being read in the Houſe the firſt and ſecond Time, were agreed unto, and

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that He will be graciouſly pleaſed to require and command the reſpective Governors of his Colonies and Plantations in *America*, effectually to obſerve his Majeſty's Royal Inſtructions, directing them, That the Act of the 6th Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, entituled, *An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantations in* America; be punctually and *bona fide* obſerved and put in Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that He will be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Proclamation, to ſettle and aſcertain the Rates and Proportion at which all foreign Gold-Coins ſhall be accounted, received, taken or paid, in any of his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*.

Reſolved,

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That the creating and iſſuing Paper Bills of Credit in the *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, by Virtue of Acts of Aſſembly there, and making it obligatory on all Perſons to take ſuch Bills of Credit in Payments for Debts, Dues and Demands, hath fruſtrated the good Intentions of an Act of the 6th Year of the Reign of Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, entituled, *An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantations in* America; and hath been a great Diſcouragement to the Commerce of this Kingdom, by occaſioning a Confuſion in Dealings, and Leſſening of Credit in thoſe Parts.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return His Majeſty Thanks for the Orders he hath already given, and humbly to deſire him, That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to require and command the reſpective Governors of his Colonies and Plantations in *America*, punctually and effectually to obſerve his Majeſty's Royal Inſtructions, not to give Aſſent to, or to paſs any Act, whereby Bills of Credit may be iſſued in lieu of Money, without a Clauſe be inſerted in ſuch Act, declaring, That the ſame ſhall not take Effect, until the ſaid Act ſhall be approved by His Majeſty.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, to prepare, in order to be laid before this Houſe the next Seſſion of Parliament, an Account of the Tenor and Amount of the Bills of Credit, which have been created and iſſued in the ſeveral *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, as well thoſe under Proprietors and Charters, as under his Majeſty's immediate Commiſſion and Government, that ſhall then be out-ſtanding; diſtinguiſhing the Amount of the ſame in each Colony or Plantation, and the reſpective Times when ſuch Bills ſo out-ſtanding were iſſued, with the Amount of the ſaid Bills in Money of *Great-Britain*, both at the Time ſuch Bills were iſſued, and at the Time of preparing the ſaid Account, together with their Opinion what will be the moſt eaſy and effectual Manner of ſinking and diſcharging all ſuch Bills of Credit, with the leaſt Prejudice to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and Interruption of the Commerce of this Kingdom.

Reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there be prepared, to be laid before this Houſe the next Seſſion of Parliament, Copies of ſuch Charters of his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, granted by His Majeſty or his Royal Predeceſſors, as are now ſubſiſting and are in Force.

Agreeable to theſe Addreſſes of the Houſe of Commons, Inſtructions have been ſent to all the Governors on the Continent. The following is a Copy of that to the King's Governor in *New-England*, as printed in the Votes of the Aſſembly of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *November* last.

By

By the LORDS JUSTICES.

Jo. Cant. Hardwicke, C.
Wilmington, P.
Hervey, C. P. S.
Graſton,
Montagu.

L. S.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION *to* JONATHAN BELCHER, *Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay *in* New-England *in* America, *or to the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's ſaid Province, for the Time being. Given at* Whitehall, *the* Fifth *Day of* Auguſt, 1740. *In the* Fourteenth *Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

' WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was paſſed in the ſixth ' Year of Her late Majeſty Queen ANNE, Entituled, *An ' Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in Her Majeſty's ' Plantations in America*, which Act the reſpective Governors of ' all the Plantations in *America* have, from Time to Time, been ' inſtructed to obſerve, and carry into due Execution: And whereas ' notwithſtanding the ſame, Complaints have been made, that the ' ſaid Act has not been obſerved as it ought to have been, in many ' of His Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, by Means ' whereof, many indirect Practices have grown up, and various il- ' legal Currencies have been introduced in ſeveral of the ſaid Colo- ' nies and Plantations, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of ' the ſaid Act, and to the Prejudice of the Trade of His Majeſty's ' Subjects: In Conſequence of which Complaints, an humble Ad- ' dreſs was preſented, the laſt Seſſions, by the Houſe of Commons, ' to His Majeſty, 'That He would be graciouſly pleaſed to Require " and Command the reſpective Governors of His Colonies and " Plantations in *America*, effectually to obſerve His Majeſty's " Royal Inſtruction, directing them, that the Act of the ſixth " Year of Her Majeſty Queen ANNE, Entituled, *An Act for aſ- " certaining the Rates of foreign Coins in Her Majeſty's Plantations " in America*, be punctually and *bona fide* obſerved and put in Ex- " ecution, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid " Act.' It is therefore His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, ' and you are hereby ſtrictly required and commanded, under Pain ' of His Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure, and of being removed from ' your Government, to take the moſt effectual Care for the future, ' That the ſaid Act be punctually and *bona fide* obſerved and put in ' Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof: ' And to the End that His Majeſty's Commands herein may be ' fully made known to all His Subjects within your Government, ' and that none of them may pretend Ignorance thereof, you are here- ' by further required and commanded to publiſh this Inſtruction, in ' ſuch Manner as may beſt anſwer His Majeſty's gracious Inten- ' tions herein ſignified.

' And whereas, for preventing the many and great Inconvenien- ' cies that had ariſen in ſome of His Majeſty's Colonies and Plan- ' tations in *America*, by paſſing Laws for ſtriking off Bills of Cre- ' dit,

dit, and iſſuing out the ſame in Lieu of Money, the reſpective Governors and Commanders in Chief of His Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations for the Time being, have been particularly inſtructed, not to give their Aſſent to, or paſs any ſuch Laws for the future, without a Clauſe be inſerted in ſuch Act, declaring, that the ſame ſhall not take Effect until the ſaid Act ſhall have been approved and confirmed by His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors: And whereas, notwithſtanding ſuch His Majeſty's Commands to the ſaid Governors in that Behalf, Paper Bills of Credit have been created and iſſued in His Majeſty's ſaid Colonies and Plantations, by Virtue of Acts of Aſſembly there, making it obligatory on all Perſons to take ſuch Bills of Credit, in Payment for Debts, Dues and Demands, whereby the good Intention of the aforementioned Act of the ſixth of Her late Majeſty Queen ANNE, *for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in Her Majeſty's Plantations in America*, has been fruſtrated, and a great Diſcouragement has been brought on the Commerce of this Kingdom, by occaſioning a Confuſion in Dealings, and a leſſening of Credit in thoſe Parts: And whereas an humble Addreſs was preſented the laſt Seſſion by the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, 'That He would be graciouſly pleaſed, to require and command the reſpective Governors of His Colonies and Plantations in *America*, punctually and effectually to obſerve His Majeſty's Royal Inſtructions, not to give Aſſent to or paſs any Act, whereby Bills of Credit may be iſſued in Lieu of Money, without a Clauſe be inſerted in ſuch Act, declaring that the ſame ſhall not take Effect until the ſaid Act ſhall be approved by His Majeſty.' It is therefore His Majeſty's Will and Pleaſure, and you are hereby alſo further required and commanded, under Pain of His Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure, and of being removed from your Government, punctually and effectually to obſerve His Majeſty's Royal Inſtruction, not to give Aſſent to, or paſs any Act, whereby Bills of Credit may be iſſued in Lieu of Money, without a Clauſe be inſerted in ſuch Act, declaring, that the ſame ſhall not take Effect until the ſaid Act ſhall be approved by His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors.

J. C. H. C. W. P. H. C. P. S. M.

A true Copy, Atteſt, *Joſiah Willard*, Secr.

¶ *New-England* is the moſt unhappy in its Paper-Currency of any of the Colonies, *Carolina* excepted. Their Bills of Credit continually ſinking in Value, to the great Detriment of the Creditors of the Province, occaſion'd ſeveral ſtrict Inſtructions from the Crown, ſent over to the Governors from Time to Time, to reſtrain the large and frequent Emiſſions made of thoſe Bills: The laſt of which Inſtructions directs, That no more than *Thirty Thouſand Pounds* * ſhould be ever current in that Province at the ſame Time; which Sum was computed to be nearly the annual Charge in Support of the Government: This was thought, by the People, much too ſmall a Currency to carry on the Commerce of the Country, all their far-

* *Not equal to* 10,000l. *Proclamation Money.*

former Bills being to determine in the Year 1741; and therefore they made frequent Applications to the King, to have that Inſtruction withdrawn; but in vain, His Majeſty at length "† ſignifying His high Diſpleaſure at theſe repeated Ap- "plications upon Points that had already been maturely con- "ſidered and determined by His Majeſty in Council." They then caus'd a Memorial and Petition to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth the Hardſhips they were ſubjected to by that Inſtruction, and praying, "That the Houſe "would become Interceſſors for them to His Majeſty, that "He would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw the ſaid Inſtruc- "tion." Upon which, the Reſolve of the Houſe was, "That the Complaint contained in the Memorial and Peti- "tion was *frivolous and groundleſs, an high Inſult* upon His "*Majeſty's Government, and tending to ſhake off the Depen- "dance of the Colony upon Great-Britain*, to which, by Law "and Right, they are and ought to be ſubject." The People having no longer any Expectation of a Currency from the Government, began to caſt about for Methods of furniſhing themſelves with ſomething that might ſupply its Place. And in the laſt Summer two ſeveral Schemes were ſet on Foot for that Purpoſe commonly called the *Silver-Scheme*, and the *Manufactury-Scheme*: which as they have rent the Country into violent Parties, and the Diſputes about them ſtill ſubſiſt in their publick Papers, and are like to continue; ſome Extracts from them may not be improper to be hereafter inſerted in theſe Magazines. We ſhall give our Readers, in the firſt Place, the Schemes at length: That which is called the *Silver-Scheme*, is as follows, *viz.*

WHEREAS the Silver and Gold, which formerly were our Medium of Exchange, have been exported to our Mother Country, in Payment for the Manufactures we have received from thence; and for many Years our Affairs and Buſineſs, have been tranſacted with Bills of Credit in lieu thereof. And foraſmuch as the Bills of Credit emitted by the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *are grown ſcarce, by their Return into the publick Treaſury, according to the Periods that have already arrived, and in a ſhort Time the Remainder is by Law required to be brought in, and conſumed to Aſhes; and whereas it ſeems very difficult, if not impracticable, ſo ſuddenly to procure Silver and Gold, ſufficient for the Managment of our Trade and Commerce.*

THEREFORE, for Remedy in this Caſe, We the Subſcribers have agreed on the following Articles, *viz.*

I. That as ſoon as conveniently may be, there be emitted *One hundred and twenty thouſands pounds*, in Bills, or Notes of Hand, of the following Denominations, *viz. Ten pounds, Five pounds, Three pounds, Forty ſhilling, Twenty ſhilling, Fifteen ſhilling, Ten ſhilling, ſeven ſhilling and ſix penny, Five ſhilling, and Two ſhilling and ſix penny*, Bills, all to be redeemed and paid with coined Silver of Ster-

ling

† *Minute of Council*, May 10. 1733.

ſing Alloy, at twenty ſhillings per Ounce, or coined ſtandard Gold at fourteen Pounds fifteen ſhillings per Ounce, both Troy Weight, by the laſt of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1755.

II. The following Gentlemen, *viz. Edward Hutchinſon, Samuel Welles, James Bowdoin, Samuel Sewall, Hugh Hall, Joſhua Winſlow, Andrew Oliver*, Eſqrs; *Edmund Quincy, Thomas Oxnard*, and *James Bouteneau*, Merchants, ſhall be the Directors or Committee, to manage the Affairs of the Subſcribers to this Scheme; which Directors ſhall ſign the Bills or Notes, and become obliged to the Poſſeſſors of them; the Tenor of which Bills to be as follows.

Bill for Forty ſhillings.

WE jointly and ſeverally promiſe to pay, to Iſaac Winſlow, *Merchant, or Order, in* Boſton, *two Ounces of Silver, ſterling Alloy, or two penny Weight ſeventeen Grains of ſtandard Gold, both coin'd, and Troy Weight, by the 31ſt* December 1755, *Value receiv'd.* Boſton, New-England. *Auguſt* 1. 1740.

III. To enable the Directors or Signers of the Bills to redeem or pay them as before, and defray the incident Charges; every Subſcriber or Undertaker for *One thouſand pounds*, ſhall annually during the ſpace of *Fifteen* Years, from *December* 31ſt 1740, pay to the ſaid Directors, Eighty eight Ounces and an Half of Silver, or Six Ounces of Gold, both of the Quality reſpectively, and weight as aforeſaid; and ſhall execute fifteen Bonds accordingly; and every Undertaker for a leſs or greater Sum, ſhall be obliged to pay in Proportion; the Bonds to be made payable in each Year, by the 31ſt Day of *December*. Nevertheleſs, it is underſtood, and agreed, that the ſaid Directors may covenant with, and ſhall accordingly execute Inſtruments to the Undertakers, That inaſmuch as the ſaid Directors will have great Occaſion for Silver or Gold one Month ſooner annually, than the Undertakers are obliged by the aforeſaid Bonds to pay them, They the ſaid Directors will accept of ſixty ſeven Ounces and an half of Silver, or four Ounces eleven penny weight and thirteen grains of Gold, both of the reſpective Quality and Weight aforeſaid, from the Undertaker of *One thouſand pounds*, if he ſhall pay them annually by the 30th of *November*, and the Directors may agree with the Subſcriber or Undertaker for a leſſer or greater Sum to pay in the the ſame proportion.

IV. The Security to be given by the Undertakers, or Subſcribers and Borrowers, ſhall be made to all the aforeſaid Directors or Signers of the Bills or Notes, except what is given by any of the Directros, which ſhall be made to the Remainder of the Directors. The Security both from Undertakers and Borrowers to be either Real or Perſonal, to the Acceptance of the Directors: If it be Perſonal, there ſhall be two ſufficient Sureties with the Undertaker or Borrower, all jointly and ſeverally: If the Security be Real, it ſhall be Land, worth, at leaſt, double the Sum it is mortgaged for, excluſive of all Buildings, and other Things, being and growing upon it; and the Mortgage as a collateral Security for the Payment and Diſcharge of thoſe fifteen Bonds: If the Mortgager be a Borrower of Silver or Gold, herein after mentioned to be let out, he ſhall give his perſonal Bond for the ſame, and his Mortgage as a collateral Security for diſcharge of his Bond.

V.

V. Every Subſcriber or Undertaker ſhall become obliged to the aforeſaid Directors, to indemnify and ſave them harmleſs, as to any Act or Acts of Government they may be obliged to comply with, or as to any Damage they may ſuſtain in redeeming, or paying the ſaid Notes or Bills to be emitted, or in letting out the Silver or Gold as herein after directed, or by any Deficiency, or other Neglect of the Company, or either of them; the ſaid Damages or Deficiencies to be paid, or made up, in proportion to each one's Subſcription, including the Directors as Subſcribers.

VI. Whereas, at, and after the Expiration of the firſt of the aforementioned fifteen Years, there will be conſiderable Sums of Silver and Gold in the Hands of the Directors, it is agreed and covenanted, that the ſaid Directors, may let or hire out the ſaid Silver or Gold to ſuch Inhabitants of this Province as ſhall deſire the ſame, for the ſpace of thirteen Calendar Months, and no longer at one Time, the Borrower giving full and undoubted Security for the Payment of it within that Term, with Intereſt, at the Rate of ſix per Cent. per Annum: Nevertheleſs, it is agreed and concluded, that if the ſaid Directors ſhall judge that they ſhall have Occaſion for ſaid Money ſooner than the ſaid Bond ſpecifies, they may agree to give any proper Inſtrument to the Borrower to ſecure and aſſure him, that upon paying the Sum borrowed, with Intereſt at the Rate of four per Cent. per Annum, ſo much ſooner than by Bond he is obliged, as the Directors Occaſions require, and the Inſtrument they give the Borrower ſpecifies, his Bond ſhall be delivered up to be cancelled.

VII. The Directors ſhall keep fair Accompts of their Doings in the Service of the Company; and the Company ſhall meet annually on the ſecond Tueſday in *January*, at ſome ſuitable Place in the Town of *Boſton*, of which they ſhall have convenient Warning from the Directors, if in *Boſton*, or within four Miles; when and where they ſhall lay before the Company the State of the Company's Affairs from Year to Year; and at the Expiration of the aforeſaid Term of Fifteen Years, ſhall deliver and pay to each Subſcriber or Undertaker, his Executors or Adminiſtrators, his proportionable Part of all the nett Profits of the aforeſaid Emiſſion of Notes, and of their letting or hiring out the Silver or Gold aforeſaid, or any other way ariſing from the Company's Intereſt as aforeſaid.

VIII. No Perſon ſhall be choſen a Director unleſs he ſubſcribes or undertakes, at leaſt, for *One thouſand pounds*; and whoſoever is ſo choſen, ſhall before he enter on the Service, covenant and agree, that in Caſe of his Death, or that another is choſen in his Stead, he the ſaid Director, his Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, will reſign to the Company, or their Order, every Thing in his Hands belonging to the Company, as ſoon as may be, not exceeding one Month after his Death or Removal: And it is hereby agreed, and to be underſtood, that the Company may at any annual Meeting in *January* during the firſt fourteen Years of the Term of fifteen Years aforeſaid, if they ſhall find it needful, remove one or more of the Directors, and chuſe one, or more, new Directors, in the Room, or ſtead, of one or more who were Directors before; the Company giving ſufficient Security to indemnify the deceaſed, or removed Director, or Directors, his or their Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, from all Damages

which may ariſe from what he or they may have done in the Service, or at the Deſire of the Company.

IX. No Perſon ſhall ſubſcribe or undertake for leſs than *Five hundred pounds*, nor more than *Eight thouſand pounds*; and every Subſcriber for *Five hundred pounds* ſhall have one Vote, and all the other Subſcribers ſhall vote in Proportion; but it is to be underſtood, that no Perſon who by Purchaſe, Inheritance, or otherwiſe, may be Owner of more than *Eight thouſand pounds*, ſhall have more than ſixteen Votes, how great ſoever his Intereſt may be.

X. Whereas we are very apprehenſive that the Receiving and Paſſing the Bills of the neighbouring Governments, which have not any good Foundation to ſecure their Value, promiſcuouſly and indifferently with theſe, will greatly prejudice this Province, and very much tend to depreciate theſe Bills, tho' on the moſt ſure Bottom; We the Subſcribers therefore agree and promiſe, that we will neither directly nor indirectly, by ourſelves, nor any for us, receive any Bills that ſhall be emitted hereafter by the neighbouring Governments, unleſs redeemable by Silver and Gold as aforeſaid, or that have ſome ſolid and equivalent Fund. And as to Bills heretofore emitted, we agree and promiſe that we will receive and paſs them, with ſuch Allowance or Diſcount, as this Company ſhall agree upon by major Vote from time to time, at two Meetings yearly, the one in the Month of *January*, and the other in the Month of *July*; and that we will wholly refuſe in all Trade and Buſineſs, and for all Debts due, the Notes that may be emitted by the Subſcribers to the Bank commonly called *The Land Bank*, or any other Scheme of the like Nature: And that we will do every Thing, as much as in us lies, to make this Emiſſion a common Currency, and prevent theſe Bills being hoarded up, or depreciated.

XI. Every Subſcriber or Undertaker ſhall be obliged, at the Deſire or Demand of the Company, or Directors, to give ſuch further and better Security as they ſhall judge needful.

XII. The Directors may call a Meeting of the Company at any Time when they ſhall judge it needful, giving due Notice thereof, and ſhall be obliged to call a Meeting at any other Time when the Undertakers of one Quarter Part of the Sum emitted by the Company ſhall deſire it, by Writing under their Hands, ſignifying the Occaſion of their Deſire: And it is agreed and underſtood, that in every Meeting of the Company, before they ſhall be capable of acting, there ſhall be preſent, either in Perſon, or by Proxy, in Writing, under the Hands of the Undertakers, ſo many as ſhall make one third Part of the Sum originally ſubſcribed for.

XIII. The Directors ſhall be allowed and paid *Fifty Pounds* each Man per Annum for their Service, beſides their Allowance for ſigning the Bills, which ſhall be *Twenty ſhillings* to each Director for every thouſand Bills he ſhall ſign, and the Indorſer, for ſigning, in the ſame Proportion; and the ſaid Directors ſhall be allowed a Clerk or Clerks, and other Officers, as ſhall be judged needful, who ſhall be paid by the Company.

XIV. The Directors ſhall from time to time take Care that every Undertaker, Subſcriber and Borrower, fully comply with his Obligation, and on Failure ſhall forthwith put his Bond, or other Obligation in Suit.

XV. The

XV. The Company may at their annual Meeting in *January* make ſuch By-Orders and Rules, as they ſhall judge for the Benefit of the Company; and at any other Meeting, provided Notice be given of the Rule or Order deſired, in the Warning for the Meeting; always provided that no ſuch Rules or Orders ſhall be any Way inconſiſtent with any Article or Articles in this Scheme, which are hereby declared to be fundamental and unalterable.

XVI. The Directors ſhall let to hire no Silver or Gold belonging to the Company at any Time in the two laſt Years of the aforeſaid Term of fifteen Years; and ſhall at the Expiration of the fifteen Years of ſaid Term, pay to every Poſſeſſor or Proprietor of a *Twenty ſhilling* Bill or Note of the aforeſaid Emiſſion, one Ounce of coined Silver of Sterling Alloy, or thirty two Grains and an half of coined ſtandard Gold; and to every other Poſſeſſor or Proprietor of a leſs or greater Sum in the ſame Species and Proportion at their Delivering the ſaid Bills or Notes to them the Directors, upon which they ſhall be conſumed to Aſhes in the Preſence of ſaid Directors, and a Committee for that Purpoſe ſpecially appointed by the Company.

XVII. Every Subſcriber or Undertaker ſhall have Liberty for the firſt thirteen Years, in Lieu of Silver or Gold, to pay, in Flax, Hemp, Iron, Copper, tanned Leather, or ſail Duck; which Commodities ſhall be diſpoſed of by the Directors for Silver or Gold Coin as aforeſaid, the Directors taking two and half per Cent. for their Trouble, and upon the Expiration of the Term of Payment, taking Bond of ſuch Subſcribers for the Sums due, with Intereſt, in the ſame Manner as of other Borrowers; and as ſoon as the Commodities are converted into Silver or Gold, indorſing the nete Sums they fetch on the Bonds the Borrowers have given.

XVIII. The Company may at any annual Meeting in *January*, releaſe a Subſcriber or Undertaker, his Executors or Adminiſtrators, at his or their Deſire, on his or their bringing a Perſon to their Acceptance to ſtand in his or their ſtead, and perform his or their Obligations.

XIX. We further agree and promiſe, that we will receive in Trade and for Debts due (Specialties and expreſs Contracts in Writing excepted) the Bills emitted on this Scheme, at the following Rates, in the ſeveral Terms and Periods hereafter mentioned, *viz.* For the the firſt Year after their Emiſſion, at the Rate of *twenty eight ſhillings and four pence* for an Ounce of Silver. For the ſecond Year after their Emiſſion, at the Rate of *twenty ſeven ſhillings and nine pence.* For the third Year, at the Rate of *twenty ſeven ſhillings and two pence.* For the fourth Year, at the Rate of *twenty ſix ſhillings and ſeven pence.* And in the fifth Year at *twenty ſix ſhillings*, In the ſixth Year, at *twenty five ſhillings and five pence.* In the ſeventh Year, at *twenty four ſhillings and ten pence.* In the eighth Year, at *twenty four ſhillings and three pence.* In the ninth Year, at *twenty three ſhillings and eight pence.* In the tenth Year, at *twenty three ſhillings and one penny.* In the eleventh Year, at *twenty two ſhillings and ſix pence.* In the twelfth Year, at *twenty one ſhillings and eleven pence.* In the thirteenth Year, at *twenty one ſhillings and four pence.* In the fourteenth Year, at *twenty ſhillings and eight pence.* And in the fifteenth Year, at the Rate

of *twenty shillings* for an Ounce of Silver; and the Directors shall be and are hereby accordingly obliged to exchange and give in the common current Bills, to every Poſſeſſor of the above Notes, on Demand, ſo much as will purchaſe one Ounce of Silver for 28 s. and 4 d. in theſe Notes, for the firſt Year after their coming out, and ſo much as will purchaſe one Ounce of Silver for 27 s. and 9 d. in theſe Bills for the ſecond Year, and in the ſame Manner during the whole fifteen Years aboveſaid, according to the Scheme. And the Company ſhall be, and hereby are, obliged at all Times, on the Demand of the ſaid Directors, to enable them thus to exchange the Bills, by ſupplying them with Bills of the common Currency, ſufficient for the ſame, and ſhall execute Inſtruments accordingly.

XX. And for the fully ſecuring the Performance of the Obligations in the tenth and nineteenth Articles, we agree, that whoever ſhall take, or paſs, any of the above Bills at any leſs Value, or any other Notes or Bills contrary to the Tenor of the ſaid tenth Article, ſhall pay ſix per Cent. per Annum Intereſt in Silver at *twenty ſhillings* per Ounce to the Directors for the Uſe of the Company, for what Bills he takes out; and ſhall have no Benefit of any Profits to be divided to the Undertakers, and ſhall execute Inſtruments accordingly.

[*The* Manufactury Scheme *(ſometimes called the* Land Bank Scheme*) will be inſerted in our next.*]

In Purſuance of the Inſtruction to the Governor of New-York, *the following Proclamation has been iſſued in that Province,* viz.

By the Honourable GEORGE CLARKE, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have lately received from their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of Great-Britain, an additional Inſtruction to me directed, bearing Date at Whitehall the Fifth Day of Auguſt laſt paſt, containing, among other Things, the Words following, That is to ſay,

'Whereas an Act of Parliament was paſſed in the ſixth Year of 'Her late Majeſty Queen ANNE, entituled, 'An Act for aſ-"certaining the Rates of foreign Coins in Her Majeſty's Planta-"tions in America.' Which Act the reſpective Governors of all 'the Plantations in America, have from Time to Time been in-'ſtructed to obſerve and carry into due Execution. And whereas, 'notwithſtanding the ſame, Complaints have been made, that the 'ſaid Act has not been obſerved as it ought to have been, in ma-'ny of His Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in America, by 'Means whereof many indirect Practices have grown up, and va-'rious and illegal Currencies have been introduced, in ſeveral of 'the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, contrary to the true Intent and 'Meaning of the ſaid Act, and to the Prejudice of the Trade of 'His Majeſty's Subjects: In Conſequence of which Complaints, 'an humble Addreſs was preſented, the laſt Seſſions, by the Houſe 'of Commons to His Majeſty, 'That He would be graciouſly "pleaſed, to require and command the reſpective Governors of His

"Colonies

" Colonies and Plantations in America, effectually to obſerve His " Majeſty's Royal Inſtruction, directing them, that the Act of " the ſixth Year of the Reign of Her Majeſty Queen ANNE, en- " tituled, " An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in " Her Majeſty's Plantations in America," be punctually and *bona* " *fide* obſerved and put in Execution, according to the true Intent " and Meaning of the ſaid Act,' It is therefore His Majeſty's ' Royal Will and Pleaſure, and you are hereby ſtrictly required and ' commanded, under Pain of His Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure, and ' of being removed from your Government, to take the moſt effec- ' tual Care for the future, that the ſaid Act be punctually and *bona* ' *fide* obſerved and put in Execution, according to the true Intent ' and Meaning thereof. And to the End that His Majeſty's Com- ' mands hereby may be fully made known to all His Subjects with- ' in your Government, and that none of them may pretend Igno- ' rance thereof, you are hereby further required and commanded, to ' publiſh this Inſtruction, in ſuch Manner as may beſt anſwer His ' Majeſty's gracious Intention hereby ſignified.

I have therefore in Obedience to His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, ſignified to me by the ſaid Inſtruction, as aforeſaid, thought it neceſſary to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby, in His Majeſty's Name, ſtrictly requiring, charging and commanding all his Majeſty's good Subjects, and all other Perſons whatſoever, reſiding or being, or which ſhall hereafter reſide or be within this His Majeſty's Province, all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, His Majeſty's Collector and Receiver-General, all Officers of the Cuſtoms and of the Revenue, the Treaſurer of the Colony, all Farmers and Collectors of Exciſe, the Collectors, Receivers and Treaſurers of any, in all and every or any the Counties, Cities, Burroughs, Towns and Manors, and all other His Majeſty's Officers and Subjects within this Province, and all other Inhabitants within the ſame, That they and every of them do, from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, effec- tually, fully, and *bona fide*, obſerve and conform themſelves to the ſaid Act of Parliament, and yield and pay an entire, compleat and punctual Obedience thereto, in all Things relating to and concern- ing the Rates and Values, Receipts and Payments of all foreign Coins in His Majeſty's Plantations in America, therein mentioned, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act con- cerning the ſame, on Pain of His Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure, and as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril, and under the ſe- vereſt Penalties and Puniſhment that can, by Law, be inflicted.

And I do hereby further, in His Majeſty Name, ſtrictly charge and command all Judges and Juſtices of the reſpective Courts of Quarter-Seſſions within this Province, that they cauſe the ſaid Act of Parliament, together with this Proclamation, to be in Court-Time openly read and publiſhed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fort-George in New-York, this Second Day of December, *Anno Domini* 1740, and in the Fourteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

By His Honour's Command, GEORGE CLARKE.
John Robinſon, D. Secr.

The Assembly of the Province of *Pennsylvania* met on the 5th of this Month, when the Governor sent the following MESSAGE to the House, *viz.*

His Honour the Governor in Council, to the Gentlemen of the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will observe by the additional Instruction, which I have ordered to be laid before you, that their Excellencies the Lords Justices, have signified to me His Majesty's Commands, "That I "do take effectual Care for the future, that the Act of Parliament "passed in the 6th Year of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, entituled, "*An Act for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in her Majesty's* "*Plantations in* America, be punctually and *bona fide* observed and "put in Execution, according to the true Intent and Meaning there-"of: And that, whereas many and great Inconveniencies have arisen "in some of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, by "passing Laws for striking Bills of Credit, and issuing out the same "in lieu of Money, making it obligatory on all Persons to take "such Bills in Payment of Debts, Dues and Demands, whereby the "afore-mentioned Act of the 6th Year of Queen *Anne*, has been "frustrated, and great Discouragement has been brought on the "Commerce of *Great-Britain*, by occasioning a Confusion in Deal-"ings, and a Lessening of Credit in these Parts; I am required, "upon Pain of his Majesty's highest Displeasure, not to give my "Assent to, or pass any Act, whereby Bills of Credit may be issued "in lieu of Money, without a Clause be inserted in such Act, de-"claring, That the same shall not take Effect, until the said Act "shall be approved by His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by their Letter to me, dated the 20th of *May* last, which I have likewise sent you for your Perusal, have required, in Pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons to His Majesty, and of his Majesty's Commands, "That I do immediately prepare, "and as soon as possible, transmit to them, in order to be laid before "the House of Commons at their next Meeting, an Account of the "Tenor and Amount of the Bills of Credit, which have been created "and issued in this Government, that are now out-standing, with "the respective Times when such Bills so out-standing, were issued, "with the Amount of the said Bills in Money of *Great-Britain*, "both at the Time such Bills were issued, and at the Time of "preparing my Account. I am also required to send therewith my "Opinion, what will be the most easy and effectual Manner of "sinking and discharging all such Bills of Credit, with the least "Prejudice to the Inhabitants of this Government, and Interruption "of the Commerce of *Great-Britain*.

By their Lordships Letter of the 21st of *May* last, I am further required, in Pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, "To prepare forthwith a compleat Collection of all the Laws, which "have been made, and are now in Force in this Government, to "this present Time, and to transmit the same to them with all "convenient Expedition.

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As their Lordſhips Letters did not come to my Hands till the latter End of *November*, I have not yet return'd an Anſwer to them; but as they will expect it from me by the firſt Conveyance from hence, and I think it juſt that you ſhould have an Opportunity of giving me your Sentiments in a Matter which ſo greatly concerns the Trade and Intereſts of this Province; ſo I cannot doubt but you will immediately prepare the Accounts required, as well as lay before me your Opinion which will be the moſt eaſy and effectual Manner of ſinking and diſcharging your Bills of Credit, agreeable to the Ends propoſed.

A Tranſcript of the Laws of this Government, will be a Work of Time and Expence; but their Lordſhips will expect to hear that proper Orders are given for Tranſcribing them with all poſſible Diſpatch.

January 6. 1740,1. GEO. THOMAS.

By His Honour's Command,
PAT. BAIRD, Secr.

To which the Houſe made the following ANSWER, *viz.*

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WE thankfully acknowledge the Regard the Governor has been pleaſed to ſhew to the Intereſt of the Inhabitants of the Province, in communicating to us the ſubject Matters contained in his Meſſage of the 6th Inſtant, with the Letters and Papers relating thereunto: And having duly conſidered them, we think it a Duty we owe to thoſe we repreſent, to return our Sentiments thereof, in the Manner following:

When the Act of the 6th Year of the late Queen *Anne*, for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coin in the *Britiſh* Plantations, paſs'd, and was in Force, the People of this Provice yielded Obedience thereunto, by receiving and paying Silver at the Rates thereby directed, and ſo continued to do until the Year 1720; between which Time and the Year 1723, Merchants, to make Remittances to *England*, did ſometimes purchaſe Silver with Gold at a ſmall Advance; but no Payments were deemed legal but ſuch as were paid according to the Tenor of the ſaid Act. In the Year 1723, the firſt Act for Emitting of Bills of Credit, was made: In the doing of which, as well as in all other the Acts for iſſuing Bills of Credit within this Province, due Regard was had to the Act of Parliament before-mentioned, by Eſtabliſhing the Values of thoſe Bills in Conformity to it. It muſt indeed be confeſſed, that ſoon after thoſe Bills of Credit were iſſued, as our Trade very much increaſed, and far greater Quantities of *Engliſh* Goods were imported, the Ballance of our Trade with *Great-Britain* turned out in our Diſfavour: And as thoſe Bills were of good Credit, and anſwered the Ends of Money amongſt us, it was no longer in our Power to keep any great Quantities of Silver or Gold for a Currency: And therefore ſince that Time they have been ſeldom uſed in the Payment of Debts; but generally bought and ſold as Merchandize, and ſhipped off to *Great-Britain*, to pay for thoſe great Quantities of Goods which are yearly imported from thence.

As the Governor received from the Aſſembly of the laſt Year (for the ſame Purpoſes it is now again required) a full Account of the

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State of our Paper-Currency at that Time, and was pleased to undertake to transmit it to the Lords for Trade and Plantations; and, as we are well informed, their Lordships have received the same, and there is no other or greater Quantities of Bills of Credit since emitted; we conceive it will not be necessary to say much more on that Occasion. We may however add, That in Pursuance of the last Act, great Part of the Bills of Credit, formerly current, have been brought in and actually destroyed, and the Residue daily bringing in and exchanging to the same End; so that 80,000*l.* created by Virtue of that Act, is the whole Sum that is or will be current in this Province. And notwithstanding this is the greatest Sum we have ever had current amongst us; yet it is evident that no Injuries have been sustained by the *British* Merchants; but, on the contrary, it has been greatly advantageous both to them and the Trade of this Place: For Silver is fallen in Value since that Emission, from 8*s* 6*d per Ounce* to 7*s* 6*d per Ounce*, and Gold from 6*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s. per Ounce*; and Bills of Exchange drawn on Merchants in *London*, which were not to be purchased, some Time before the Emission of those Bills, at less than 70*l. per Cent.* have since been, and we believe now may be purchased at 50*l. per Cent.* And therefore the Discouragements which have been put on the Commerce of *Great-Britain*, and Confusion in Dealings the Lords Justices are pleased to mention, we perswade ourselves alluded to Abuses committed in some other Colonies, in which we had no Concern, and has no Relation to us: And we have the strongest Inducement to this Perswasion, since by the Report lately made to the Lords Committee of Council from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, touching the last Act pass'd in this Province, for Emitting the Sum of 80,000*l.* in Bills of Credit, they were pleased to declare, "They had took the Sense of the "Merchants trading to this Province upon it, who were of Opi-"nion, that it was not only reasonable, but likewise necessary for "carrying on the Commerce of this Country: That they had con-"sulted Mr. *Fane*, one of his Majesty's Council at Law, upon the "said Act, who had no Objection to it in Point of Law; and that "as no Objection appeared to them, they had no Reasons to offer "why it might not have his Majesty's Royal Approbation." Which we are informed, it hath since actually received.

From what is before said, and what is consistent with the Governor's Knowledge, we conceive it is evident, and that he will be of our Opinion, That the Method prescribed by the Act is the best Means of sinking those Bills, by the Inhabitants of this Province; that it would be extreamly injurious to them, to do it suddenly or in any other Manner; that it would tend to the Impoverishing of great Numbers of the King's loyal Subjects here, and would give such an Interruption to the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and this Colony, as (we believe) might disable us from Importing and Purchasing the fourth Part of the Goods we now annually do.

The Reviting and Collecting of the Acts of Assembly now in Force in this Government, has been under the Consideration of some preceeding Assemblies, as well as of the present. And our Speaker, to whose Care we recommended that Matter, acquaints us, he has made a considerable Progress in it: And we hope, it will be com-

pleated

plented time enough to furniſh the Governor with ſuch Copies of thoſe Laws as will anſwer the End the Lords for Trade and Plantations propoſe.

As the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and this Colony, and the Intereſt of the Inhabitants, have ſo great a Dependance on the Continuance of the Currency of our Bills of Credit amongſt us, we entertain no Doubt but the Governor will be pleaſed to ſtate our Caſe, in regard to them, to the Lords for Trade and Plantations, in a true Light. And it is only for want of a right Underſtanding of the Benefit that ariſes by them, from whence we can form any Apprehenſions of the Danger of being deprived of them.

The 8th of the 11th Month, 1740. *Signed by Order of the Houſe*, J. KINSEY, *Speaker.*

The REPORT of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, mentioned in the above Meſſage, is as follows, *viz.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

MY LORDS,

WE have conſidered five Acts paſs'd in the Province of *Penſilvania*, referred to us by your Lordſhips Order of the 23*d* of *November* 1739. Entituled,

An ACT for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of ſmall Debts.

A Supplement to the Act for Electing Members of Aſſembly, &c.

An ACT for the more effectual preſerving the Credit of our Paper-Money, and recovering the Proprietary Quit-Rents.

An ACT for Re-printing, Exchanging and Re-emitting all the Bills of Credit of this Province, and for ſtriking the further Sum of 11,110 l. 5 s. *to be emitted upon Loan.*

An ACT for the better Enabling divers Inhabitants of the Province of Penſilvania *to trade and hold Lands within the ſaid Province.*

As two of theſe Acts relate to Paper-Money, we took the Senſe of the Merchants trading to that Province, upon them, who are of Opinion, that they are not only reaſonable, but likewiſe neceſſary for carrying on the Commerce of that Country.

We have conſulted Mr. *Fane*, one of his Majeſty's Council at Law, upon the ſaid Acts, who has no Objection to them in Point of Law; and as no Objection appears to us againſt them, we have no Reaſons to offer why they may not receive his Majeſty's Royal Approbation.

We have alſo conſidered another Act, paſs'd at the ſame Time in *Penſilvania*, entituled,

A Supplement to an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, entituled, An Act preſcribing the Forms of Declarations of Fidelity, Abjuration and Affirmation, inſtead of the Forms heretofore required in ſuch Caſes.

And have alſo conſulted Mr. *Fane* thereupon, who has no Objection to it Point of Law. But we muſt beg Leave to obſerve, That in taking an Oath it diſpenſes with the uſual Form of Kiſſing the Book, and gives Liberty to take the Oath as commonly adminiſtred and taken in *Scotland*. We muſt therefore ſubmit, Whether His Majeſty

Majeſty may not be graciouſly pleaſed to give his Royal Approbation thereto. We are,

My Lords,
Your Lordſhips
Moſt obedient and moſt humble Servants,
MONSON,
R. PLUMER,
M. BLADEN,
EDW. ASHE,
JA. BRUDENELL.

Whitehall,
April 16. 1740.

The King's Attorney and Sollicitor General, being conſulted on the laſt mentioned Act, reported their Opinion thereof, as follows, *viz.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation-Affairs.

May it pleaſe Your Lordſhips,

IN Obedience to your Lordſhips Order of the 6*th* of *May* Inſtant, whereby your Lordſhips are pleaſed to refer to us an Act paſs'd in the Province of *Penſilvania*, entituled,

A Supplement to an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, entituled, An Act preſcribing the Forms of Declaration of Fidelity, Abjuration and Affirmation, inſtead of the Forms heretofore required in ſuch Caſes;

And directing us to conſider thereof, and report to your Lordſhips with all convenient Speed, Whether we conceive it adviſeable for His Majeſty to ſignify his Royal Approbation of the ſaid Act.

We have conſidered the ſaid Act, and conſidering the looſe uncertain Manner of Penning it, and the Danger there may be of giving Way to new Scruples about Oaths, It does not ſeem to us adviſeable for His Majeſty to ſignify his Approbation of it.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhips great Wiſdom.

May 10. 1740.

D. RYDER.
J. STRANGE.

His Majeſty, by His Order in Council, was pleaſed to diſallow of the ſaid Act, and approve of the 5 others.

An Act of Parliament made in the *Thirteenth* Year of the Reign of King *George*, II. Entituled, *An Act for naturalizing ſuch foreign Proteſtants, and others therein mentioned, as are ſettled, or ſhall ſettle in any of His Majeſty's Colonies in* America.

WHEREAS the Increaſe of People is a Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of any Nation or Country: And whereas many Foreigners and Strangers, from the Lenity of our Government, the Purity of our Religion, the Benefit of our Laws, the Advantages of our Trade, and the Security of our Property, might be induced to come and ſettle in ſome of His Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, if they were made Partakers of the Advantages and Privileges which the natural-born Subjects of this Realm do enjoy;

enjoy; Be it therefore enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty, all Perſons born out of the Ligeance of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, who have inhabited and reſided, or ſhall inhabit and reſide, for the Space of Seven Years, or more, in any of His Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, and ſhall not have been abſent out of ſome of the ſaid Colonies for a longer Space than Two Months at any one Time, during the ſaid Seven Years, and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and ſubſcribe the Declaration appointed by an Act made in the Firſt Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, intituled, 'An Act for the further Security of His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princeſs *Sophia*, being Proteſtants; and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, his open and ſecret Abettors;' or being of the People called *Quakers*, ſhall make and ſubſcribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and take and affirm the Effect of the Abjuration Oath, appointed and preſcribed by an Act made in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His ſaid late Majeſty, intituled, 'An Act for granting the People called *Quakers*, ſuch Forms of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under;' and alſo make and ſubſcribe the Profeſſion of his Chriſtian Belief, appointed and preſcribed by an Act made in the Firſt Year of the Reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, 'An Act for exempting their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects from the Penalties of certain Laws;' before the chief Judge, or other Judge of the Colony wherein ſuch Perſons reſpectively have ſo inhabited and reſided, or ſhall ſo inhabit and reſide, ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majeſty's natural born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Conſtructions, and Purpoſes, as if they and every of them had been or were born within this Kingdom; which ſaid Oath or Affirmation, and Subſcription of the ſaid Declarations reſpectively, the chief Judge, or other Judge of every of the ſaid reſpective Colonies, is hereby enabled and impowered to adminiſter and take; and the taking and ſubſcribing of every ſuch Oaths or Affirmation, and the making, repeating, and ſubſcribing of every ſuch Declaration, ſhall be before ſuch chief Judge, or other Judge, in open Court, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon; and ſhall be entered in the ſame Court, and alſo in the Secretary's Office of the Colony wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall ſo inhabit and reſide: And every chief Judge, or other Judges of every reſpective Colony, before whom ſuch Oaths or Affirmation ſhall be taken, and every ſuch Declaration ſhall be made, repeated, and ſubſcribed as aforeſaid, is hereby required to make a due and proper Entry thereof, in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe in the ſaid Court; for the Doing whereof, Two Shillings and no more ſhall be paid at each reſpective Place, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Ten Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-Britain* for every Neglect or Omiſſion: And in like Manner

ner every Secretary of the Colony, wherein any Perſon ſhall ſo take the ſaid Oaths, or Affirmation, and make, repeat, and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declarations reſpectively, as aforeſaid, is hereby required to make a due and proper Entry thereof, in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, in his Office, upon Notification thereof to him by the chief Judge, or other Judge of the ſame Colony, under the like Penalty and Forfeiture for every ſuch Neglect or Omiſſion.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon, of what Quality, Condition, or Place ſoever, other than and except ſuch of the People called *Quakers*, as ſhall qualify themſelves, and be naturaliz'd by the Ways and Means herein before mentioned, or ſuch who profeſs the *Jewiſh* Religion, ſhall be naturaliz'd by Virtue of this Act, unleſs ſuch Perſon ſhall have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in ſome Proteſtant or Reformed Congregation within this Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, or within ſome of the ſaid Colonies in *America*, within Three Months next before his taking and ſubſcribing the ſaid Oaths, and making, repeating, and ſubſcribing the ſaid Declaration; and ſhall, at the Time of his taking and ſubſcribing the ſaid Oaths, and making, repeating, and ſubſcribing the ſaid Declaration, produce a Certificate ſigned by the Perſon adminiſtring the ſaid Sacrament, and atteſted by Two credible Witneſſes, whereof an Entry ſhall be made in the Secretary's Office of the Colony, wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall ſo inhabit and reſide, as alſo in the Court where the ſaid Oaths ſhall be ſo taken, as aforeſaid, without any Fee or Reward.

And whereas the following Words are contained in the latter Part of the Oath of Abjuration, *videlicet* (upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian): And whereas the People profeſſing the *Jewiſh* Religion may thereby be prevented from receiving the Benefit of this Act, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whenever any Perſon profeſſing the *Jewiſh* Religion, ſhall preſent himſelf to take the ſaid Oath, or Abjuration, in Purſuance of this Act, the ſaid Words (upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian) ſhall be omitted out of the ſaid Oath, in adminiſtring the ſame to ſuch Perſon, and the taking and ſubſcribing the ſaid Oath by ſuch Perſon profeſſing the *Jewiſh* Religion, without the Words aforeſaid, and the other Oaths appointed by the ſaid Act, in like Manner as *Jews* were permitted to take the Oath of Abjuration, by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, intituled, 'An Act for explaining and amending an Act of the laſt 'Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act to oblige all Perſons, "being *Papiſts*, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, and "all Perſons in *Great-Britain*, refuſing or neglecting to take the "Oaths appointed for the Security of His Majeſty's Perſon and "Government, by ſeveral Acts herein mentioned, to regiſter their "Names and real Eſtates;' and for enlarging the Time for taking 'the ſaid Oaths, and making ſuch Regiſters, and for allowing fur-'ther Time for the Inrollment of Deeds or Wills made by *Papiſts*, 'which have been omitted to be inrolled, purſuant to an Act of the 'Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign; And alſo for giving Relief

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'to Proteſtant Leſſees,' ſhall be deemed a ſufficient Taking of the ſaid Oaths, in order to entitle ſuch Perſon to the Benefit of being naturalized by Virtue of this Act.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That a Teſtimonial or Certificate under the Seal of any of the ſaid Colonies, of any Perſons having reſided or inhabited for the Space of Seven Years or more, as aforeſaid, within the ſaid Colonies, or ſome of them, to be ſpecified in ſuch Certificate, together with the particular Time of Reſidence in each of ſuch reſpective Colonies, (whereof the Colony under the Seal of which ſuch Certificate ſhall be given to be one) and of his having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid Oaths, and of his having made, repeated, and ſubſcribed the ſaid Declaration, and, in Caſe of a *Quaker*, of his having made and ſubſcribed the Declaration of Fidelity, and of his having taken and affirmed the Effect of the Abjuration Oath, as aforeſaid, and in the Caſe of a Perſon profeſſing the *Jewiſh* Religion, of his having taken the Oath of Abjuration, as aforeſaid, within the ſame Colony, under the Seal whereof ſuch Certificate ſhall be given, as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient Teſtimony and Proof thereof, and of his being a natural born Subject of *Great-Britain*, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every Court within the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and alſo in the ſaid Colonies in *America*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Secretary of the ſaid reſpective Colonies for the Time being, ſhall, and is hereby directed and required at the End of every Year, to be computed from the ſaid Firſt Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty, to tranſmit and ſend over to the Office of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations kept in the City of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, a true and perfect Liſt of the Names of all and every Perſon and Perſons who have in that Year intitled themſelves to the Benefit of this Act, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, for every Neglect or Omiſſion: All which ſaid Liſts ſo tranſmitted and ſent over, ſhall, from Year to Year, be duly and regularly entered by the ſaid Commiſſioners, in a Book or Books to be had and kept for that Purpoſe in the ſaid Office, for publick View and Inſpection, as Occaſion ſhall require.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That no Perſon, who ſhall become a natural born Subject of this Kingdom, by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either Houſe of Parliament, or capable of taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Truſt within the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, either Civil or Military, or of having, accepting, or taking any Grant from the Crown to himſelf, or to any other in Truſt for him, of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

On the 21ſt of November *paſt, the General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts Bay *in* New-England, *met at* Boſton; *the next Day the Governor made the following* SPEECH *to both Houſes,* viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

SINCE the laſt Sitting of this Court, I have received from their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*, His Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure, in two additional Inſtructions;

One, reſpecting the future Emiſſions of Bills of Credit in this Province:

The other, for carrying into Execution His Majeſty's Determination in Council on the Boundaries betwixt this Province and that of *New-Hampſhire*.

And I have alſo received from the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade and Plantations, the Order of their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, for making out a Commiſſion, for ſettling the Boundaries between this Province and the Colony of *Rhode-Iſland:* Theſe Things Mr. Secretary will lay before you; and in that, reſpecting the Boundaries between this Province and *New-Hampſhire*, you will ſee the King's great Regard to the Peace and Quiet of his good Subjects of both Provinces, by the ſtrict Command he has given, that that Matter ſhould be executed *in the moſt effectual and expeditious Manner*; you will therefore make the proper Proviſion for defraying the Charge that may attend the Execution thereof; which being done, nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part, to have that Affair done with the beſt Diſpatch.

I have directed a Repair to the ſeveral Forts on the Frontiers, and they will ſoon be effected in ſuch a Manner as the ſtrait Proviſion you made for that Service may allow.

The conſtant Accounts we have of the Armament making in *Europe*, the Conſequences whereof may be a War, more fatal to the Northern Plantations, and to this Province in particular, than that already begun, ſhould alarm us to the providing for our Defence and Safety; the mention whereof naturally leads me, to urge upon you again, the Repairs, and the neceſſary additional Works to be done at Caſtle *William*, the principal Fortreſs of the Province.

And that early Care be alſo taken, for procuring a good Stock of Powder, ſmall Arms, and other Warlike Stores, thereby to prevent too great a Surprize, in Caſe there ſhould be Occaſion to make uſe of them.

And in this Time of War and Danger, for the better Defence of our Sea Coaſts, I think you ought, in a faithful Diſcharge of your Duty to your Country, to be early in making a humble Supplication to His Majeſty for ſome Ships of War, to protect our Navigation and Commerce, in which Affair I ſhall be ready to give all the Aſſiſtance in my Power.

The Law for Reſtraint on the private Traders with the *Indians*, being near expiring, and the great Abuſes committed by ſuch Traders on them, I think loudly requires the preparing of a Bill to be paſs'd into a Law, for reſerving the Trade with the *Indians*, intirely to the Government; by whom it may be manag'd, in Conformity to the Treaties

Treaties with thoſe People; and by this Means intoxicating the *Indians* with ſtrong Drinks (too frequent a Practice with theſe private Traders) may be avoided, as well as the great Injuſtice done them, at ſuch Times: And another happy Fruit of ſuch a Conduct in the Government, we might reaſonably hope, would be the lengthning out the Peace we now enjoy with thoſe People; and to divide the Truck Trade, into ſome other of the Garriſons, might be pleaſing to the *Indians*, and no Diſadvantage to the Province.

The Time for bringing in the Deficiencies on the Loans, being long ſince elaps'd, you will do well to make a repeated Inquiry into that Matter, and alſo into what may be ſtill remaining unpaid by the late Farmers of the Exciſe, that ſo the Orders of the Legiſlature in theſe Articles, may be punctually comply'd with.

You are ſenſible, Gentlemen, that there have been for ſome Time paſt, two Schemes or Projections going forward for the Emitting or Circulating a great Quantity of private Notes of Hand, to paſs in Lieu of Money; and, I am told, theſe Notes are now getting out among the People. Such Proceedings in any Community, without the Leave and Countenance of the Government, have been always judged of dangerous Conſequence to a Common Wealth; for which Reaſon the laſt Aſſembly of the Province came into a Reſolution of making Inquiry into theſe Things, and which I wiſh had been duly purſued by you; but as it was not, the Governor and Council (in the Receſs of the General Court) took theſe Matters into their Conſideration, in order to diſcountenance (as far as in them lay) any further Proceedings about them; and they brought the Undertakers of what is commonly call'd the *Silver Scheme*, to make an eſſential Amendment upon it, whereby every Poſſeſſor of thoſe Notes is intitled from the Undertakers, to Silver or Gold *on Demand*, at the Rates expreſs'd in the Face of thoſe Bills, or otherwiſe that the ſaid Company have obliged themſelves to pay to the Poſſeſſors any Difference that may happen in the Price of Silver or Gold, from the Price ſtated in thoſe Notes, as the Poſſeſſors may pleaſe to demand it of them; And this Amendment is made an unalterable Article of that Scheme; and for the better Security of it, an authentick Inſtrument is executed by the Directors of the ſaid Company, and lodged in the Secretary's Office; and this will prevent any Fraud or Diſcount on thoſe Notes, all diſtant Periods of coming at Silver or Gold for them, being out of the Queſtion.

But, as for the Scheme for forming what is commonly called *the Land Bank*, it appeared to the Governor and Council to be big with ſo many Miſchiefs to this People, that they thought it their indiſpenſable Duty to bear publick Teſtimony againſt it (as they have done) and ſo ſave unwary People from the Injuries they might otherwiſe ſuffer, by taking Notes for Money, which have no honeſt or ſolid Foundation, and in the End may prove ruinous to ſuch Poſſeſſors as may have any Bulk of thoſe Paper Notes. I would therefore earneſtly recommend to you the preparing of a Bill to be paſs'd into a Law, to ſtop any further Proceedings of thoſe Projectors. You have, no doubt, had an Account of the Applications now making to his Majeſty, and to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for ſuppreſſing this dangerous Affair.

This Legiſlature have often honoured themſelves in a kind and generous Remembrance of ſuch Families, and of the Poſterities of ſuch, as have been Sufferers, either in their Perſons or Eſtates, for, or by the Government, of which the publick Records will give you many Inſtances: I ſhould therefore be glad, there might be a Committee appointed by this Court, to inquire into the Sufferings of the People called *Quakers*, in the early Days of this Country: As alſo, into the Deſcendants of ſuch Families as were, in a Manner, ruined, in the miſtaken Management of the terrible Affair called *Witchcraft*: I really think, there is ſomething incumbent on this Government to be done, for retrieving the Eſtates and Reputations of the Poſterities of the unhappy Families that ſo ſuffered, and the doing it (tho' ſo long afterwards) would, doubtleſs, be acceptable to Almighty GOD, and would reflect Honour upon the preſent Legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The Treaſurer will lay before you the State of the publick Revenues, by which you will form a Judgment what Supply may be neceſſary to be made at this Seſſion, for Payment of the publick Debts, and in further Support of his Majeſty's Government.

As it is, Gentlemen, peculiarly your Province, to make Grants for any Service done for the Government, I think it proper to acquaint you, that I have been lately honoured with a Letter from the Right Honourable *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; His Majeſty's Auditor General of all His Revenues in *America*, and who has ſerved this Province in that Office for many Years paſt, without receiving any Conſideration from the Government. But that you may be the better informed in this Matter, I ſhall give you his own Words, "There was an Allowance formerly made in *New England*, to Mr. *Blaithwaite* as Auditor; and tho' nothing can be more juſt than that the Officers under a Government ſhould receive ſome Recompence, yet I have received none from *New England*, during the whole Time I have had the auditing of their Accompts." I think, what this honourable Perſon expects from you is reaſonable to be done, and therefore recommend to you the Conſideration of a proper Reward for his paſt Services, and to make him ſuch Grants for the future as may be juſt and equitable; and, I the more earneſtly urge upon you the treating this Gentleman in the moſt handſome Manner, as a Thing that may greatly tend to the future Intereſt and Advantage of this Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

As this is a leiſure Seaſon, I hope you will patiently and chearfully devote yourſelves to the Doing of every Thing that may come before you, for eſtabliſhing the Welfare and Proſperity of the Province, and that you will allow my beſt Endeavours to be joined with yours in ſo happy a Work.

BOSTON, *Novemb.* 22. 1740. *J. BELCHER.*

Extracts

Extracts from the Journal of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the Province of Maſſachetts-Bay.

November 25. A. D. 1740.

ACcording to the Order of the Day, the Houſe entred into the Conſideration of His Excellency's Speech of the 22d currant, and a conſiderable Debate was had thereon.

On a Motion made and ſeconded, *Ordered*, That Mr. *Cuſhing*, Mr. *Little*, Mr. *Bromfield*, Mr. *Allen*, and Mr. *Hale*, with ſuch as ſhall be join'd by the honourable Board, be a Committee to prepare the Draft of an humble Addreſs to His Majeſty, ſupplicating Him for ſome Ships of War, and other Warlike Stores, to protect the Navigation and Commerce of this Province. Sent up for Concurrence.

Ordered, That the further Conſideration of His Excellency's Speech be refer'd till to morrow Morning ten o'Clock.

Mercurij Die 26. *Novembris.*

His Excellency's Speech, according to the Order of the Day, was read again.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cushing*, Mr. *Prout*, and Dr. *Hale*, be a Committee to prepare an Anſwer to that Paragraph of his Excellency's Speech, relating to the Repairs, and neceſſary Additional Works to be done at Caſtle *William*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Prout* go up to the honourable Board, and inquire whether they have paſs'd upon the Vote of yeſterday, relating to an Addreſs to His Majeſty.

Who returned he was inform'd by Mr. Secretary the Board had concur'd the ſaid Vote.

Veneris 28. *Die Novembris.*

Whereas the State of the Paper Currency of the Plantations has been under the Conſideration of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and is refer'd to the next Seſſion thereof:

Voted, That Mr. Speaker, Mr. *Cushing*, Judge *Greaves*, Mr. *Hale*, Mr. *Bromfield*, Capt. *Watts*, Capt. *Rolfe*, Capt. *Little*, Mr. *Fairfield*, and Col. *Warren*, with ſuch as ſhall be join'd by the honourable Board, be a Committee to conſider and report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon. Sent up for Concurrence.

Sabbati Die 29. *Novembris.*

The Houſe taking into Conſideration the many Tokens of the divine Diſpleaſure upon this Province, and more eſpecially the preſſing Difficulties which have long attended and do ſtill attend the publick Affairs thereof; and which are likely to increaſe upon us, unleſs the Government be led into ſome Meaſures for the ſpeedy Remedy thereof:

Voted, That His Excellency be deſired to appoint, as ſoon as may be, a Day of Faſting and Prayer to be ſolemnized by this Court, as well for themſelves, as in Behalf of the People of this Province, in order to confeſs our Unworthineſs, to implore the Forgiveneſs of our Sins, and the Aſſiſtance and Bleſſing of Heaven upon all the Adminiſtrations of the Government; and in particular that in the preſent unhappy Juncture of our Affairs, GOD would pleaſe to give ſuch Direction to the General Court, that they may be the happy Inſtruments, under GOD, of delivering this People, in ſome Meaſure, from their

great Distress and Danger; and that the Reverend Ministers of the Town of *Boston*, be desired to assist in the Solemnity. Sent up for Concurrence. *Martis 2. die Decembris.*

Francis Foxcroft, *Jeremiah Moulton*, and *John Cushing*, Esqrs; brought down the humble Address of the Council and Representatives of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, to the King's most excellent Majesty. Pass'd in Council, *viz.* In Council *Dec.* 2. 1740. Read and accepted. Sent down for Concurrence. Read and concurr'd with the Amendment. Sent up by Mr. *Prout*, Capt. *Rolfe*, and Col. *Warren*.

Jovis 4. die Decembris.

Ordered, That *Robert Hale*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Cushing*, and *Samuel Watts*, Esq; be a Committee to prepare a proper Vote relating to the Repairs of *Castle William*.

Mr. Secretary *Willard* brought down the Address to His Most Sacred Majesty, signed in the Name, and by Order of the Council,

Josiah Willard, Secr.

Read, and signed in the Name, and by Order of the House of Representatives, *John Quincy*, Speaker.

Ordered, That Mr. Secretary *Willard* be directed to forward said Address to Mr. Agent *Wilks*, by him to be presented to His Majesty, and to use his best Endeavours to obtain the Favour therein prayed for. Sent up for Concurrence.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cushing*, Major *Pomroy*, Col. *Brown*, Mr. *Prout*, Mr. *Bromfield*, Mr. *Lee*, and Capt. *Little*, be a Committee to prepare the Draft of a Bill for the Supply of the Treasury.

Joseph Wilder, Esq; brought down the following Vote of Council, *viz.* In Council *December* 4th 1740. *Ordered*, That *John Osborne* and *Ezekiel Lewis*, Esqrs; with such as shall be joined by the Honourable House of Representatives, be a Committee to return the Thanks of this Court to the Reverend Dr. *Joseph Sewall* for his Sermon preached yesterday before the Court on the Day of Fasting and Prayer, and desire a Copy thereof for the Press.

Sent down for Concurrence.

On a Motion made and seconded, the Question was put, *Whether the House will proceed to appoint a Committee to consider the Schemes of* Edward Hutchinson, *Esq; and others: And* John Colman, *Esq; and others, and Report thereon?* It pass'd in the Negative.

Veneris 5, die Decembris.

Voted, That Col. *Brown*, Mr. *Fairfield*, and Capt. *Johnson*, with such as shall be joined by the Honourable Board, be a Committee to consider of that Paragraph in his Excellency's Speech relating to the People called *Quakers*, and the Affair called *Witchcraft*, and report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Voted, That his Excellency the Captain General be desired to give his Orders for repairing the Wharfe, and settling the Spikes at *Castle Island*, and for the purchasing all such Cannon and warlike Stores as may be needful for the Fortress there, and for making a covert Way from the New Battery to the Old Works: The whole of which not to exceed *Six thousand five hundred Pounds*; and that for the Purposes above-mentioned, there be and hereby is granted the said

Sum

Sum of *Six thousand five hundred Pounds*, to be paid out of the publick Treasury to Mr. Speaker, Mr. *Bromfield*, and Capt. *Watts*, with such as shall be appointed by the honourable Board, to be a Committee to take Care that Materials, &c. be purchased, and the Works effected in the best and cheapest Manner.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Martis 9. *die Decembris.*

A Memorial of *Estes Hatch* and *John Overing*, Esqrs; praying this Court to take into Consideration the Encouraging the Duck Manufacture, by giving a Bounty on it, which will enable the same to be carried on and sold cheaper than Holland, Russia, or Irish: That a Premium of *Three Pounds* may be allowed on each Piece of Duck of two Feet wide, and thirty six Yards long, and that weighs forty two Pounds, and so in Proportion on small Duck; for the Reasons mentioned. Read and ordered, that this Memorial be considered on Friday next.

Sabbati 13. *Die Decembris.*

Nathanael Hubbard, Esq; brought down the Vote of the House relating to the Repairs of *Castle William*, as entered the 5*th* current, with a Vote of Council thereon, *viz.* In Council, *December* 12*th* 1740. Read and concurr'd with the Amendment at A. *viz.* ---- *as the Captain General shall direct* ---- and *John Jeffries* and *Samuel Welles*, Esqrs; are joined in the Affair.

Sent down for Concurrence.

Read and *Ordered*, That the same lie on the Table for Consideration.

A Petition of *Estes Hatch*, as entred the 9th current, read again, and *Ordered*, That Col. *Chandler*, Dr. *Hale*, Mr. *Prout*, Col. *Porter*, and Mr. *Allen*, be a Committee to consider this Petition, and report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon.

Martis 16. *Die Decembris.*

The House resum'd the Consideration of the Vote of Council relating to the Repairs, &c. at *Castle William*, of the 12th current, as entered the 13th current, and then referr'd; and after a considerable Debate thereon, the Question was put, *Whether the House will concur with the honourable Board in the Amendment?*

It pass'd in the Negative unanimously.

And Mr. *Cushing*, Col. *Chandler*, Dr. *Hale*, and Major *Pomroy*, are directed to prepare a proper Vote relating to the said Repairs, &c.

Veneris, 19 *Die Decembris.*

A Bill, Entitled, *An Act for granting unto His Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping*,

Read a third Time, and pass'd to be engross'd.

Sent up for Concurrence by Mr. *Lee*, Col. *Brown*, and Captain *Jackson*.

A Bill, entitled, *An Act for supplying the Treasury with the Sum of* One Hundred and Ten Thousand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, for discharging the publick Debts, &c. and for establishing the Wages of sundry Persons, &c. in the Service of the Province, and for drawing the said Bills into the Treasury again.*

Read a third Time, and pass'd to be engross'd.

Sent up for Concurrence by Judge *Greaves*, Mr. *Lee*, and Col. *Chandler*.

Martis,

Martis, 23 *Die Decembris.*

Voted, That a Sum not exceeding 6500 *l.* be and hereby is granted for Repairing *Caſtle William*, and for purchaſing all ſuch Cannon and Warlike Stores as may be needful for that Fortreſs, and for making a ſafe Way of Communication from the New Battery to the Old Works, and to be paid out of the publick Treaſury to Mr. Speaker, Mr. *Bromfield*, and Capt. *Watts*, with ſuch as ſhall be joined them by the honourable Board, as a Committee of this Court, to whom the Captain General is deſired to give his Orders for effecting the Work in the beſt Manner; the ſaid Committee to take Care to purchaſe the Materials, &c. and that the Work be done at the moſt reaſonable Rate.

Sent up for Concurrence by Capt. *Rogers*, Col. *Sargent* and Mr. *Parker*.

Mercurii, 24 *Die Decembris.*

A Bill entitled, *An Act for the more effectual regulating the private Trade with the Eaſtern and Weſtern Indians, and the preventing Abuſes therein.*

Read a third Time, and paſs'd to be engroſs'd.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Ordered, That Col. *Chandler* go up to the honourable Board, and inquire, whether they have paſſed upon the Supply and Impoſt Bills, and the Vote for repairing *Caſtle William*?

Who returned he had delivered the Meſſage, and was informed, the Supply Bill was non-concurr'd; that the Impoſt Bill was now under Conſideration, and that the Vote relating to the Repairs of *Caſtle William* was concurr'd by the Board.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cushing* and Col. *Chandler* go up to the honourable Board, to deſire them, ſince they have non-concurr'd the Supply Bill, they would exhibit to the Houſe the Exceptions they have againſt any Clauſe or Clauſes contain'd therein.

Veneris, 26. *Die Decembris.*

Daniel Ruſſel, Eſq; brought down a Vote of Council, *viz.* In Council *December* 24th 1740. *His Excellency having at the Beginning of this Seſſion laid before both Houſes His Majeſty's Inſtruction for running and marking out the Boundary Lines between this Province and the Province of* New-Hampſhire, *and alſo His Majeſty's Order in Council relating to the Boundary Line between this Province and the Colony of* Rhode-Iſland;

Voted, That *William Dudley*, *Samuel Welles*, *Benjamin Lynde*, *Nathanael Hubbard*, and *Samuel Danforth*, Eſqrs; with ſuch as ſhall be joined by the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, be a Committee to conſider what is proper for this Court to do in the Affair.

Sent down for Concurrence.

Read and *Ordered*, That the ſaid Vote be referred to the next Seſſion of this Court for Conſideration.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cotton* go up to the honourable Board, and inquire of Mr. Secretary, whether he had laid the Vote relating to the Repairs of *Caſtle William*, before His Excellency the Governor, ſince it paſſed both Houſes.

Mr. Secretary came down and informed the Houſe, he had laid the ſaid Vote before His Excellency the Governor, who declined conſenting thereto.

Voted

Voted, That Mr. *Cuſhing*, Judge *Dudley*, Mr. *Skinner*, Dr. *Hale*, and Major *Pomroy*, with ſuch as the honourable Board ſhall join, be a Committee to prepare the Draught of a proper Meſſage to be preſented to His Excellency the Captain General, reſpecting his Refuſal to give his Conſent to the Vote of both Houſes for repairing *Caſtle William*; the Committee to report as ſoon as may be.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Martis, 30. *die Decembris.*

Mr. Secretary brought down an engroſſed Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting unto His Majeſty ſeveral Rates and Duties of Impoſt and Tunnage of Shipping.*

Read and *Reſolved*, That the Bill paſs to be enacted.

His Excellency having at the Beginning of this Seſſion laid before both Houſes his Majeſty's Order in Council, relating to the Boundary Line between this Province and the Colony of *Rhode-Iſland*;

Voted, That Mr. Speaker, Col. *Almy*, Col. *Chandler*, Mr. *Cuſhing*, Capt. *Paine*, Mr. *Leonard*, and Judge *Greaves*, with ſuch as the honourable Board ſhall join, be a Committee to conſider what is proper for this Court to do in the Affair.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Mercurii, 31. *die Decembris.*

Col. *Chandler* from the Committee for that Purpoſe appointed, reported upon the Petition of *Eſtes Hatch*, Eſq; as entred the 13th currant, and referred.

Read and *Ordered*, That the Petition lie on the Table for farther Conſideration.

In as much as the Commanding Officer of Caſtle William, *has, by Order of the Captain General, repreſented to him the State of that Fortreſs, which has been laid before this Court, and it appearing that ſundry Repairs, and ſome farther Cannon and War-like Stores, are needful*;

Voted, That His Excellency the Captain General be deſired to give his Orders to ſome proper Officer, to ſee and take Care that the ſaid Repairs be effected, and that ſuitable Cannon and all needful Warlike Stores be procured for that Fortreſs; and that there be and hereby is granted the Sum of *Six Thouſand five Hundred Pounds*, for the Purpoſes above-mentioned, the Money to be put into the Hands of Mr. Speaker, Mr. *Bromfield*, and Capt. *Watts*, with ſuch as the honourable Board ſhall join, who are to purchaſe all the neceſſary Materials at the cheapeſt Price, and to agree with Workmen at the eaſieſt Rates they can. Sent up for Concurrence.

Mr. Secretary brought down an engroſſed Bill, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual regulating the private Trade with the Eaſtern and Weſtern Indians, and preventing Abuſes therein.*

Read and *Reſolved*, That the Bill paſs to be enacted.

A Meſſage from His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Secr. *viz.*

'Mr. Speaker, His Excellency directs the Attendance of this hon. 'Houſe in the Council Chamber forthwith.'

Mr. Speaker and the Houſe went up accordingly, and His Excellency gave his Conſent to ſeveral Bills.

After

After which, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses; of which Mr. Speaker, to prevent Mistakes, obtain'd a Copy, and then with the House returned to their own Chamber. His Excellency's Speech was read, and is as follows, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

"AT the first Opening of this Session, I laid before you the "King's Royal Orders for carrying into Execution His "Majesty's Determination in Council on the Boundaries betwixt "this Province and *New-Hampshire*; as also that respecting the "Settlement of the Boundaries between this Province and the Colo- "ny of *Rhode-Island*: To which Things I have been long expec- "ting your Answer, that I may transmit it to be laid before His "Majesty.

"It is generally thought the best Season for marking out the "Boundaries betwixt this Province and *New-Hampshire*, will be "the Beginning of the Month of *February*; and when you have made "the necessary Provision for defraying the Charge of that Work, I "shall pay the strictest Obedience to His Majesty's Commands in "that behalf. *J. BELCHER.*

December 31. 1740.

(To be continued.)

Accounts of and Extracts from new Books, Pamphlets, &c. published in the Plantations.

ARTICLE I.

The Glories of the LORD OF HOSTS, *and the Fortitude of the Religious Hero.* A SERMON preached to the ancient and honourable *ARTILLERY COMPANY on the Anniversary of their Election of Officers. By *Mather Byles*, A. M. Pastor of a Church in *Boston*. Sold by *Thomas Fleet* and *Joseph Edwards* in *Cornhill*. 31 Pages 8*vo*.

1 Sam. xvii. 45.

----Thou *comest to* Me *with a* Sword, *and with a* Spear.----*But I come to* Thee *in the* Name *of the* Lord *of* Hosts, *the* God *of the* Armies *of Israel.*

IT is a hardy Enterprize, my Fellow Soldiers, to which you appoint us, in your annual Elections of us, to preach upon these Occasions. More than an hundred Years, have called for as many Military Discourses from the Desk, to sanctify your Arms, and add the peculiar Glory of Religion to your Elections, and your Exercises. In order to gratify your Desires, and answer your Expectations, your Ministers have at these returning Seasons, chosen their various Subjects, suited to the Sons of Battle; and have in a Manner exhausted all that can be said, proper for you to hear, and for the Pulpit to speak. Some have led you up to the Origin of War in general, expostulating

* *A Company of Foot in* Boston, *composed of the Officers of the Regiment, and principal Gentlemen of the Place.*

poſtulating with the Apoſtle, *From whence come Wars and Fightings, come they not from hence? even of your Luſts*; at the ſame Time proving the Neceſſity to learn the Art of War, ſo long as theſe Luſts remain in Men to occaſion it. Some have urged our own Danger as an expoſed People in our defenceleſs, careleſs Poſture, *and far from Zidon.* Others have treated on the Nature and Neceſſity of Weapons, and led you into a glittering Magazine of Armory. Some have repreſend the *Lord* as a *Man of War*, to reflect a Glory upon your burniſhed Arms, and inſpire you with religious Fortitude. Some have lifted up JESUS as the *Enſign to the Nations*, and preſt you to Battle under this Triumphant Banner. Some have tranſported you with the Examples of former *Heroes*, who, *by Faith, ſubdued Kingdoms*, and bore victorious through all the Conflict of human Life, that you might be animated by ſo great a *Cloud of Martyrs.* Some have inſtructed you in the Glories of the *Captain of your Salvation*; *Gird thy Sword upon thy Thigh, and ride forth O moſt mighty!* Others have drawn out his holy Armies upon the March; *The Armies of Heaven followed him.* Some have exhorted you to be *good Soldiers of* JESUS CHRIST, others have called on you to *put on the whole Armour of God*, others have told the *Soldiers what they ſhould do*, and deſcribed the Man *expert in War*, and others explained and argued the Doctrine of Valour, *only be thou ſtrong and very courageous*; while others have taught you to encounter the laſt Enemy, for *there is no Diſcharge in that War.*

After all the pertinent, and pious, and ſublime Things, which ſo many of my Fathers and Brethren have advanced upon this Occaſion, there ſeems to be Nothing new for me to add; nor do I readily think of any one proper Topick which has not been touched upon by others before me. However, it has been ſometimes obſerved that the Art of Writing, among us in theſe latter Days, conſiſts not ſo much in ſtarting new Matter, (for that were almoſt impoſſible after all the Authors and Volumes which have gone before us) as in ſetting old Thoughts in a newer, or ſtronger, or more agreeable, or at leaſt in *different* Lights; and as every Author has ſomething of his own, a *ſpecifick Quality*, which diſtinguiſhes him from others, this muſt be my Excuſe for yielding to your unanimous Deſire, and irreſiſtible Importunities, and appearing at your Head this Day.

And if this be a juſt Apology for the *Author*, it is much more ſo for the *Preacher*: For it is a plain Direction to us, *as wiſe Stewards*, to *bring out of* our *Treaſury Things new and old.* You will therefore hear with Candor; and though I ſhould *deliver the ſame Things*, to you *they will not be grievous.*

Attend then to the Voice of my Text. The Words are a gallant Speech of young *David*, ruſhing to encounter the tall Giant of *Gath.* Long had the huge Monſter daily ſtrode towards the Camp of *Iſrael*, and roared his Challenge over the Campaign, in the Ears of the frighted Army. An univerſal Panick run through the Ranks, chilled their Blood, and ſhook the Fabrick. Not a Man, not a Captain bold enough to iſſue from their Ports, and engage the brawny Champion: They all ſhrunk behind their Entrench-

ments,

ments, and retreated from the thundering Defiance. Then it was that *David*, by Accident in the Hoſt, heard the Menaces of the godleſs Giant, and a generous Indignation fired his Breaſt. Away goes the blooming Hero to the intimidated Monarch, and demands the Combat with *Goliah*. The King is ſurprized at the daring Genius that glowed in a Heart ſo young, and undiſciplined to the Dangers and Art of War, and hardly conſents to the unequal Fight. "*Thou art but a Youth*, my Son, and he, *a Man of War from his* "*Youth*." "Why, replied the Roſey Warrior, why may I not "venture? Theſe unpromiſing Arms of mine, tender as they ſeem "to you, are not unuſed to rugged Encounters. I am the Strip- "ling, that have wreſted a Kid of my Flock from the Paw of a "Bear, and from the rabid Jaws of a Lion; and my God ſhall "alike deliver this Philiſtine into my Hand." Aſtoniſhed, *Saul* gives a faint Conſent; and *David*, with a Sling and a few Pebbles, runs out to the glorious Expedition. *Goliah* ſaw; and in a Tranſport of Diſdain, curſt the little Adventurer by his Gods; "Come "hither, Youth, and, by *Dagon*, will I ſcatter thy Limbs a Prey "to the Beaſts of the Field, and to the Fowls of the Air." To this boaſting Period, the Words of my Text are the ardent Reply; *Thou comeſt to me with a Sword, and with a Spear, and with a Shield; but I come to thee in the Name of the LORD of Hoſts, the God of the Armies of* Iſrael, *whom thou haſt defied.*

There's a noble Bravery in the Expreſſion. The ardent young Champion takes no Notice of the Bulk and Terror of his Rival's Perſon, but ſeems rather to upbraid him with Cowardiſe. Tall and broad, and athletick as you are, ſays he, it ſeems you dare not truſt yourſelf againſt your little Enemy, without abundant Arms and Armour. *Thou comeſt to me with a Sword, and with a Spear, and with a Shield; but I come to thee in the Name of the LORD of Hoſts, the God of the Armies of* Iſrael.

More than this had been unbecoming the manly Genius of a Warrior. Actions and not Words muſt decide the Diſpute. The mighty *Philiſtine* haſted onward, and *David* ruſhed to meet him with undaunted Eyes, while the Sling in his Hand whirled round, and away ſung the Victor-Stone towards the broad Front of the Enemy. It ſtruck, it cruſhed, it ſunk, and down fell the proud Boaſter thundring to the Plain.

This was the Courage, and this the Succeſs of *David*; and Devotion and Religion was the Spring and the Baſis of all. A Zeal for the GOD of *Iſrael* inſpired his glowing Breaſt, and a firm Truſt in Him animated him, undaunted in the Undertaking, compounded of Religion and Enterprize.

Two glorious Characters *David* here gives of his GOD; *the Lord of Hoſts*, and the *God of the Armies of Iſrael*; and all on Fire while he marches on in this great and fearful Name, he faces every Danger intereſted and victorious. *In the Name of GOD I will deſtroy them; in the Name of GOD I will deſtroy them.*

And as in the glowing Sentence are comprized the Glories of GOD, and the Fortitude of a pious Man: So the Words lead us to diſcourſe, Firſt, Of the *Lord of Hoſts*; Secondly, Of the *God of the Armies of Iſrael*; and Thirdly, Of the *Nature* of *true, rational and*

and religious Fortitude, as taking hence its Origin, a Regard to this glorious GOD.

I. I am to diſcourſe a little of the *Lord of Hoſts*, and conſider the moſt high GOD under this Character.

This is one of the magnificent and favourite Titles which he wears; and it is about ſixty Times applied to him in the inſpired Writings. *The Lord of Hoſts, he is the King of Glory: The Lord of Hoſts is his Name.* Take a View of his extended and potent Armies, and ſee him in his Glory at the Head of all.

The heavenly Hoſts are his. So are the Angels in all their ſhining Forms and un-numbered Regiments: An immeaſurable Front, and an endleſs Rear! No Army of ſo exact Diſcipline, ſuch invincible Courage and fatal Execution. Our painted Troops are a meer Mock-ſhow to theſe reſiſtleſs Legions. Our Chariots and Horſes make no Figure at all before theſe Chariots of Fire and Horſes of Fire. *The Chariots of God are Twenty Thouſand, even Thouſands of Angels*, Pſal. lxviii. 17. and *he maketh his Angels Spirits, his Miniſters a Flame of Fire.* A whole Hoſt of our mortal Warriors ſhall wither in a Night before one of them; and ſtrew the pale Camp with an *hundred and fourſcore and five thouſand Corpſes*, 2 Kings, xix. 35.

Below theſe, the Stars keep their military Watch, the Out-Guards of the Caeleſtial Army. And what a glittering Hoſt of them range themſelves over the blue Plains of Æther! *Lift up now thine Eyes to Heaven, and tell the Stars if thou art able to number them.* Theſe, in all their immenſe Dominions, are under his abſolute Command. *He bringeth out their Hoſt by Number, he calleth them all by their Names*, Pſal. cxlvii. 4. Iſai. xl. 26. *The Stars in their Courſes fight againſt* his Enemies. How myſterious and unknown are the Laws of thoſe un-number'd Squadrons; and how irreſiſtible their Movements? *Canſt thou bind the ſweet Influences of Pleiades, or loſe the Bands of Orion? Canſt thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his Seaſon, or canſt thou guide Arcturus with his Sons?* But he, the great Monarch of all, commands with infinite Eaſe, and every rolling World ſubmits with exact Obedience. *Behold, even to the Moon and it ſhineth not: and the Stars are not pure in his Sight.---Sun, ſtand thou ſtill upon Gibeon! and thou Moon in the Valley of Ajalon!* (Joſh. x. 12.) *Sun, go thou back!* --- and wondering Nations ſhall gaze, and enquire the Meaning of the aſtoniſhing Retreat. 2 *Kings* xx. 8. -----

Below theſe, and ſailing along our Atmoſphere, the Clouds make their majeſtick Appearance: A flying Camp; or a moving Magazine of divine Artillery. *Haſt thou entered into the Treaſures of Snow, or haſt thou ſeen the Treaſures of Hail; which I have reſerved againſt the Time of Trouble, againſt the Day of Battle and War*, Job xxxviii. 22, 23. There the Northern Tempeſts plant their impetuous Batteries; there the fierce Engines of the Sky play in various Forms of Deſtruction.

There like a Trumpet, loud and strong,
Thy Thunder shakes the Coast;
There the red Lightnings wave along,
The Banners of thine Host! Dr. *Watts.*

He is alike Lord of the Terrestrial Hosts, while every Species of Creatures, and every Individual is under his exact Command. But who can call over the List of these extended Cohorts? *Is there any Number of his Armies?* The Earth is full of his Legions; so also is the great and wide Sea, with all the Tribes and Colonies there, from the fearless *Leviathan* in all his Terrors, to the minute, invisible Swarms and Shoals in every Drop, un-number'd and unnam'd! So on the Surface of this our Earth the Lion leads up the Van among the Four-footed, and the fiercer Animals form the foremost Line: Among which the Horse "paws the Valley, and "rejoices in his Strength; 'tosses the Thunder of his Neck, and "shakes the Lightning of his Mane. The Glory of his Nostrils "is terrible; he goeth on to meet the armed Men. He mocketh "at Fear, and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the "Sword. The Quiver rattleth against him, the glittering Spear "and the Shield. He swalloweth the Ground with Fierceness and "Rage: Neither believeth he that it is the Sound of the Trumpet. "He saith among the Trumpets, Ha! ha! He smelleth the Battle "afar off, the Thunder of the Captains, and the Shouting."

But need we speak of the greater Animals to raise our Terror at the Hosts of GOD. Nay, the most sordid Reptile, the most contemptible Insects can form a most triumphant Army, and proclaim themselves *God's huge Host.* Never was an Allegory better work'd up, more forcibly and elegantly carried on, and finished, than the Description of the Plague of Locusts in the second Chapter of *Joel.* One would imagine it a March of Nations, or a Muster of Angels sent upon the Execution of Divine Vengeance. Turn to it, and read it: For it would affront the Divine Eloquence of the Original to describe it in any other Words. --- So grand appears the Lord of Hosts, before the most despicable of his Armies.

And where's the Creature that he cannot commission, or that dares to mutiny against his Sovereign Edicts? He shall *hiss for the Fly,* Isai. vii. 18. and they shall crowd rushing round his lifted Standard. The very Lice shall overpower his proudest Enemy, and bend even the haughty Soul of a *Pharaoh.* His Air shall scatter Venom, Plagues and Death over devoted Nations. His Water shall rise from its silent Fountains beneath, and overwhelm a guilty World. His Fire shall rage through a frighted City with inexorable Violence, or drive down from Heaven in a Tempest of showering Flame. His Earthquakes shall hurl splintered Rocks from their Basis; and Mountains shall be cast into the midst of the Sea: The Earth itself shall be broken down and dissolved before it, "and "wander like a blazing Star about the *Æther,*" a Standard displayed to other Worlds denouncing Almighty Vengeance.

On the contrary, the most voracious Animal, and lawless Element shall grow tame and placid at his Order, renounce its ravenous Nature, and protect instead of destroying. Hungry Ravens shall

fly

fly with Rapture, and drop the Prey from their Beak to feed the favourite Prophet. Foaming Waves shall roll fluid no longer, but open to the Right and Left, and rise in Heaps, to guard the Wings of his chosen Armies, marching under his Conduct. Devouring Flames shall refuse to burn when he gives the Order, and shine round his distinguished Worthies a lambent Glory. Rapacious Sea-Monsters shall be a safe Convoy to the Man whom he appoints to go upon his Embassy: And inhospitable Lions restrain their Appetites, gaze with Pleasure upon the welcome Stranger, couch at his Knees, and lick his Feet. Behold, what a Lord of Hosts is here! Even the Wind and the Seas obey him. He rules

-------- amidst the War of Elements
The Wrecks of Matter, and the Crush of Worlds. Addison.

Even the Devils are subject to him. He commands the unclean Spirits, and they obey him, through their warlike Regiments. Their Name is Legion, for they are many. But their very Wrath shall praise him, and the Remainder of it shall he restrain. *Behold, I saw the Lord sitting upon his Throne, and all the Hosts of Heaven standing on his Right Hand and on his Left*, 2 Chron. xviii. 8. And lo, a certain lying Spirit comes and asks Permission but to bring about his high Designs.

'Tis no Addition to him then to add, he is the Lord of our Hosts, and not an Army gathers on this Earth without his Councils and Providence. *The Lord of Hosts mustereth the Host to Battle.* He unfurls his Ensigns, and calls for the March of Nations in universal Tumult, and ranges half the Globe on a Side, confederated to a decisive Battle. What amazing Numbers have pour'd together when he has unsheath'd his Sword, and flung away the Scabbard? Armies uncounted!

Whose Reer lay hid in Night, whilst rising Dawn
Rous'd the broad Front, and call'd the Battle on. Dr. Young.

And the *Battle is the Lord's*; and the *Greatness and the Power, and the Glory, and the Victory, and the Majesty.* Isai. v. 26. ----- *And he will lift up an Ensign to the Nations from far, and will hiss unto them from the End of the Earth: and behold they shall come with Speed quickly. None shall be weary nor stumble amongst them: none shall slumber nor sleep: neither shall the Girdle of their Loyns be loosed, nor the Latchet of their Shoes be broken. Whose Arrows are sharp, and all their Bows bent, their Horses Hoofs shall be counted like Flint, and their Wheels like a Whirlwind. Their roaring shall be like a Lion, they shall roar like young Lions: yea, they shall roar and lay hold of the Prey, and shall carry it away safe, and none shall deliver it. And in that Day they shall roar against them, like the roaring of the Sea: and if one look unto the Land, behold Darkness and Sorrow, and the Light is darkned in the Heavens thereof.* He can strike an unaccountable Panick through the boldest Cohorts, defeat the most numerous and potent, by the Glare of a few Lamps, the Crash of a few Pitchers; and hurl down the proudest

Bulwarks thund'ring to the Ground, with the Blaſt of a few Trumpets.

I have hardly Time to apply this. Suffer me a Word or two.

1. From what we have heard, how deſperate their Hazard, who are in a State of War with the Lord of Hoſts! So are all who are in a State of Nature, for we are born Children of Wrath. All Nature is armed againſt you to revenge the Quarrel of its Maker. Not an Element, not a Creature, but ſtands ready to deſtroy you; and with Vehemence urges, *My Father, ſhall I ſmite them, ſhall I ſmite them?*

How neceſſary is it for us to fling down our Weapons, and ſue for Reconciliation in the Merits of JESUS; for *this Man is THE Peace.* Agree with thine Adverſary quickly, while thou art in the Way with him, leſt he anon tear thee in Pieces, and there be none to deliver thee.

2. Let us pay an humble Submiſſion and Obedience to the Lord of Hoſts, in every Rank, and in every Poſt where he has placed us. To one he has committed the Sword of the Magiſtrate, and you, my Fathers, muſt by no Means *bear his Sword in vain.* Another he has poſted at the Head of a Family, and we muſt acknowledge it to him. *With my Staff I paſſed over this* Jordan, *and now am I become two Bands.* *Us* has he conſtituted as Leaders to his Church, and it becomes us to *endure Hardſhip as good Soldiers of* JESUS CHRIST. And *you*, my Brethren, are called to the Glories of the Field; *Be of good Courage, and play the Man for your People, and for the Cities of your* GOD. Others are Brethren of low Degree, and but private Centinels in his Hoſts: Murmur not; be contented upon Duty; and *let every Man wherein he is called therein abide with* GOD. You to the Sword and Spear; and we to the Service of the Temple.

The Preacher then enters upon his Second Head, *under which he ſhows,* That the Lord of Hoſts is, in an eminent Senſe, the God of the Armies of Iſrael. *This takes up ſome Pages. After which he proceeds;*

III. To ſpeak of the Doctrine of true Fortitude, as taking hence its Origin, A Regard to the glorious GOD, in every hardy Enterprize.

Courage is a Moral Virtue, and a Thing very different from a Fluſh of Animal Spirits, or a Firmneſs of Fibres in the Heart and Brain. It muſt have its Foundation in Reaſon, (and, ſhall I add, in Religion, which is the beſt Reaſon) or it ſubſides into Stupidity, or ſteams up in Frenzy. There are ſome Things indeed obſervable in the Brutal World, which by way of Analogy we call by Names taken from Moral Virtues: But by no means are they to be ſtrictly underſtood. So we ſpeak of the *Courage* of the *Lion* and the *War-Horſe*, and even the *Charity* and *Piety* of the *Stork* feeding its aged Parents. But if we underſtand litterally theſe Virtues, the pure Effects of Nature in Creatures incapable of Moral Government; methinks one had as good finiſh the Scheme at once, applaud the *Patience* of a *Log*, and compliment a *Block* for *Paſſive Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance.*

No;

No; Courage is that Firmneſs of Mind which will enable a Man, from Principle, to abide by the Dictates of his Rational Nature againſt all Oppoſition. Some Men, indeed, have a natural Conſtitution that is a mechanical Aid to this Virtue: Others, from the unhappier Fabrick of the Body, and the feebler Conſiſtence of the Fluids, are more liable to Temptations from the contrary Vices of Diffidence and Cowardice. But ſtill the Virtues and Vices are diſtinct from theſe material Operations: Their Foundation is Principle; and their Subject is the Mind of a Moral Agent.

How many Actions have been applauded among Men as highly Heroick, which, examined to the Bottom, will be found really mean; I will venture to add, *the pure Effects of a daſtardly Spirit.* Such I pronounce *the SPIRIT of a DUEL.* I believe, upon impartial Enquiry it will be found, that a Duel has been ſeldom undertaken but from the ignominious Power of Fear. Reaſon, and Religion, and the Man's own Inclinations, have all conſpired to forbid the Fact, but the poor Poltroon has not had Preſence of Mind, and Bravery of Reſolution, to ſtand by the Dictates of his Underſtanding and Conſcience, only for *Fear* of being laugh'd at. Call you this *Courage*, whoſe Original and Spring is all paltry Fear? So many a Coward has kept the Field, purely by being afraid to run, or aſhamed of the Hiſs of his Companions. Valour indeed, that can't ſtand the Shock of a little Banter!

The Fortitude of the true Hero diſdains to aſk any Queſtions, but, *---What is the preſent Duty?* But 'tis the true Character of a Coward, to conſult, *---Which Evil can I beſt bear?* And if from a diſtracted Judgment, Death and Divine Vengeance at a Diſtance do not ſo much fright him as the preſent Contempt of Mankind, the Daſtard chuſes *Damnation* rather than *Ridicule.*

VALOUR 's a noble Turn of Thought,
Whoſe pardon'd Guilt forbids her Fears:
Calmly ſhe meets the deadly Shot,
Secure of Life above the Stars.
But FRENZY dares Eternal Fate,
And ſpur'd by Honour's airy Dreams,
Flies to attack th' Infernal Gate,
And force a Paſſage to the Flames. Dr. *Watts.*

How ſoon ſhall all this Fluſh deſert the Man? The Day haſtens, when the great Men, and the chief Captains, and the mighty Men ſhall fly to hide in the Dens and Rocks of the Mountains. Then rejoice ye Righteous, lift up your Heads with Joy, for your Redemption draweth nigh.

If Reaſon muſt be the Baſis of true Courage, who can lay ſo fair a Claim to it as the Hero of Religion? No Reaſon like his who marches on in Obedience to his GOD, and vanquiſhes all the Reluctances within, nor will allow them ſo much as to parley. No tall Champion of the Field ſo terrible as to drive him from his Poſt, or cauſe him to deſert his Colours. This is the little Stripling that ſhall iſſue out with a Sling againſt an armed, gigantick Warriour, without a Thought of Retreat. This the Man that ſhall bear up to the

Battery of Cannon, and be the first to leap over the Trench, and rush into the Breach, sustaining with a steady Mind all the Tumult, and Havock, and Horrors of the Storm. Not so *the Horse rusheth to the Battle.* Not so the *Lion* faces the *Lybian* Hunters. Not so the *Leviathan raiseth up himself* the *Terror of the mighty*; *laughs at the shaking of the Spear*, and the *stubble of the Darts*, and *scatters the Weapons upon the Mire.* But (in the Words of the correct, the delicate, the sublime *Addison*)

So when an Angel, by Divine Command,
With rising Tempests, shakes a guilty Land;
(Such as from Heaven o'er pale Britannia *past)*
Calm and serene he drives the furious Blast,
And pleas'd, th' Almighty's Orders to perform,
Rides in the Whirlwind and directs the Storm.

After so grand a Set of Images, and such a Pomp of Eloquence, nothing can sound well but Inspiration itself. And *David* himself, the Hero of the Day, full of the Holy Ghost, has given us a most animated Description of religious Fortitude, in a Song for the Edge of Battle. Psal. xlvi. 1. *GOD is our Refuge and Strength, a very present Help in Trouble. Therefore will we not fear, tho' the Earth be removed, and tho' the Mountains be thrown into the midst of the Sea; tho' the Waters thereof roar and be troubled, tho' the Mountains shake with the swelling thereof. --- The Heathen raged, the Kingdoms were moved; he uttered his Voice, the Earth melted. The LORD of Hosts is with us, the GOD of Jacob is our Refuge.* Happy stands this Man, while Heaven itself draws his Character. *He shall deliver thee in six Troubles; yea, in seven there shall no Evil touch thee. In Famine he shall redeem thee from Death; and in War from the Power of the Sword. Thou shalt be hid from the Scourge of the Tongue; neither shalt thou be afraid of Destruction when it cometh. At Destruction and Famine thou shalt laugh; neither shalt thou be afraid of the Beasts of the Earth. For thou shalt be in League with the Stones of the Field; and the Beasts of the Field shall be at Peace with thee.* [Job v. 19---23.]

Thus fearless may stand the Man secure of his Maker's Friendship. The greatest Mortal General needs to be supported by Numbers, animated by Trumpets and Shouts of Applause, inspired by Examples of Bravery all round the Field, and hurried out of himself from a cool Survey of Death and Eternity. How many a Coward hath stood his Ground, supported by such little Arts. But the Christian can go alone, calmly, insulted, to a burning Stake, that most indisputable Tryal of thorough Courage. Persons the most unlikely have been so inspired. The tenderest Age, and the softest Sex have in this way encountered and mocked the King of Terrors; and *at her Feet he bowed, he fell, he lay down; at her Feet he bowed, he fell; where he bowed there he fell down* vanquished. Guilt and painful Fear came into the World together: As soon as our Fore-Father fell he cried out, *I heard thy Voice in the Garden, and I was afraid.* If there's a Conscience of Guilt removed, then the *Love will cast out the Fear.* So that Courage in this Light appears to be *a Grace of the Spirit of GOD.*

Thus,

Thus, my Brethren of the Field, I have led you up to the Head-Spring of true, manly, and Chriſtian Fortitude. In this, I have not deſerted my Station, but acted as became a Miniſter of CHRIST, and agreeable to the Text I have choſen. Had I treated of Skill in Arms; of Facings, Advances and Retreats, of Evolutions, Countermarches and Military Figures, I had deſcended from my Rank, and you could eaſily drive me back to my Lines, keep the Field, and out-preach me. But *every Man to his Poſt. Thou comeſt to me with a Sword, and with a Spear; but I come to thee in the Name of the Lord of Hoſts, the God of the Armies of Iſrael.* While *You* are called to the glorious Labours below, *We* appear in the Mount and lift up our Hands, and the Rod of GOD there. Or if need be, we will come down and ſhare your Hazards, and animate you to the Battle in the Name of GOD. Deut. xx. 1, 2, 3, 4. *When thou goeſt out to Battle againſt thine Enemies, and ſeeſt Horſes and Chariots, and a People more than thou, be not afraid of them: For the Lord thy God is with thee.---And it ſhall be when ye are come nigh unto the Battle, that the Prieſt ſhall approach and ſpeak unto the People, and ſhall ſay unto them, Hear, O Iſrael, you approach this Day unto Battle againſt your Enemies; let not your Hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified becauſe of them. For the Lord your God is he that goeth before you, to fight for you againſt your Enemies to ſave you.*

After ſome Diſcourſe on the Courage of a Miniſter of Chriſt, *the Sermon concludes with the following Paragraphs.*

II. Let us all, from what we have heard, liſt our ſelves Volunteers in the Hoſts of GOD. Let us make ſure of our Maker's Friendſhip through JESUS CHRIST; and this be the Foundation of our Courage, *I know whom I have believed.* There's nothing irrational or enthuſiaſtick in this. A Man may upon the moſt ſolid Principles be aſſured of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion: And he may be as rationally ſatisfied of his own being a true Chriſtian. And theſe being aſcertained,---*The Lord is my Light and my Salvation, whom ſhall I fear? The Lord is the Strength of my Life, of whom ſhall I be afraid.* Nor Life nor Death can hurt us; all Things ſhall conſpire our Good. *Watch ye, ſtand faſt in the Faith, quit you like Men, be ſtrong.* Look with a diſdainful Smile upon all your armed Enemies, you have more numerous and powerful Auxiliaries. *There is more with us than with them.* The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him; and lo! the Mountain crowded with Chariots and Horſes of Fire.

III. From what you have heard, you infer, a Man may lawfully engage in a War. He may go in the Name of the Lord of Hoſts. This is a Subject that has been often handled upon theſe Occaſions, and to cut ſhort the Matter, the Proof may take this direct Courſe. Is there any Man upon Earth, who does not own that a Criminal ought to be puniſhed? But ſuppoſe this Criminal ſtands upon his own Defence, and is reſolved to attack every one that ſhall attempt to puniſh him: Suppoſe he engages a Number of others to ſtand by him, and to fight for him rather than deliver himſelf up; what ſhall be done

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in this Case? Shall the Officers of Justice let him alone, if they cannot perswade him to Chastisement by Dint of Eloquence? This were to let the most egregious Criminal go free, and correct only the more modest: The harden'd Villain would escape, and, in a Sense which *Solomon* never meant, *The Rod would be only for the Fool's Back.* It must then be lawful by Force, to make a Thief, for Instance, refund his unjust Gains, and by Punishment deter him from future Ravages. This is the Case of a Nation engaged in a lawful War. It has been pillaged by a Combination of Thieves: These unreasonable Banditti ought to make Restitution, and for many Reasons, submit to Discipline; but the refractory Men stand upon their Defence. There's no other Way left then but to march out in the Name of GOD, and overpower them by Force. And as the Laws of particular Kingdoms have appointed such and such particular Men, as the Ministers of GOD to execute Vengeance; the Law of Nations in general gives to every People Authority to protect themselves, and to punish those who injure them as far as they are able, as their own Executors. So that Fighting may be as necessary as Laws themselves; for what signify Laws without Sanctions.

But I have stood longer than I intended, and must now dismiss you.

GENTLEMEN,

You profess Skill in Arms, and would be ashamed of any thing like Cowardise. You are a Band of chosen Men, the Head and the Flower of all our Militia. To honour Arms, and add a Glory to your Order, I have set before you the great GOD as the Lord of Hosts. And at the same Time I have recommended to you the surest way to arrive at true Fortitude, that greatest Glory of a Soldier: A religious Regard to the great GOD the Basis of rational Courage; without which all Pretences to it are no better than the Stupidity of a Stock, or the Rage of a Brute. Be ambitious of this Title, THE CHRISTIAN HERO.

You may now bear on fearless of every Danger, should the GOD of Armies call you to immediate Service. How soon this may be GOD knows; for your Musters are now something more than pretty Amusements, while the Sword of an injur'd Nation is unsheathed, and Vengeance is thundred from the Mouths of her Cannon. Hark! to the Sound of the Trumpet and Alarm of War! Hear the rushing of Nations, that make a Noise like the Sea, a Rushing, like the rushing of mighty Waters! Methinks I can therefore address you with a better Grace, than when these things only appeared at a distance and your Exercises looked less in earnest. Sure you will not make a Flourish in a Game, and when the Field gleams with hostile Terrors bear to be insulted with the keen Sarcasm Judg. ix. 38. *Where is now thy Mouth, wherewith thou saidst, who is Abimelech--? Is not this the People that thou hast despised? Go out now and fight with them.*

We are certainly a most exposed People, and in our unfortified Posture seem to lye an easy Prey to the first Invader. 'Tis not for me to charge the Fault of this any where: Only to pray GOD that some happy Method may open for the Redress of this Grievance. *Do good in thy good Pleasure unto Zion; build thou the Walls of thy Jerusalem. David* himself, with all his Courage and Divine Commission, would not encounter his Enemy without some Arms; a Sling

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and a Stone at leaſt, the Weapons which he knew beſt how to manage. To have gone in the Name of the Lord of Hoſts without, had been an unwarrantable Preſumption. While we have been ſitting at Eaſe amidſt the Ruins of our fallen Batteries, without ſo much as a Sling-Stone to defend us: Or rather have ſeen our disjointed Fortifications dropping into ſeparate Stones of no uſe but for the Sling: Inſtead of Bulwarks a few looſe Pebbles. My Brethren, theſe Things ought not ſo to be. However, *the Name of the LORD is ſtill our ſtrong Tower, the Righteous fly to it and are ſaved.* So *our Place of Defence ſhall be the Munitions of Rocks.*

But You, Gentlemen, will do what in you lies, to diffuſe Skill and Valour thro' your ſeveral Regiments and Companies; that at leaſt we may keep our Country, ſhould we be obliged to give up our Frontiers on the Sea. A ſmall Number of diſciplined Troops will over-match a Rout of Thouſands. So a few Men uniting their Strength, ſhall be able with Eaſe to lift a Weight, which ten times the Number trying ſeparately, ſhall not be able to move. This is the Reaſon that all the Military Movements and Fires ſhould be exactly together, that the whole Battallion may act as one, with irreſiſtible Forces. The Drum and the Trumpet ſhould be articulate to every Soldier, and he ſhould know at the firſt Notes, the Charge, the Retreat, and the Parley. Every Man ſhould be acquainted with his Duty, and be exact to the Word of Command. The whole Succeſs of an Engagement, and the Fate of a Country, under GOD, depends upon this one Military Maxim.

And with how much Calm of Mind may you attend to it, in the midſt of the moſt hazardous Enterprize, if you can but aſſure yourſelves you are venturing in the Name of the Lord of Hoſts, and he is engaged for you! Then, to advance will not be terrible; to retreat will not be ſhameful; for all will be under the ſerene Conduct of Reaſon and Duty. You will not be meanly elated by the compleateſt Victory; nor afraid to fall in the hotteſt Battle; but with an equal Mind hear the Shouts of Triumph and the Groans of Death. *Thou ſhalt not be afraid for the Terror by Night, nor for the Arrow that flyeth by Day. A thouſand ſhall fall at thy Side, and ten thouſand at thy right Hand,* and thou ſhalt not be moved. *Thou ſhalt tread upon the Lion and Adder; the young Lion and the Dragon thou ſhalt trample under Feet. --- Go up and proſper: The LORD is with thee, thou mighty Man of Valour.*

ARTICLE II.

The QUERISTS, or, An Extract of ſundry Paſſages taken out of Mr. Whitefield's *printed Sermons, Journals, and Letters: Together with ſome Scruples propos'd in proper Queries raiſed on each Remark.* By ſome Church-Members of the Preſbyterian Perſuaſion. 2 *Tim.* i. 13. Hold faſt the Form of ſound Words.--- *Turpe eſt Doctori cum culpa redarguit ipſum.* Philadelphia *printed. Containing* 32 *Pages ſmall Octavo.*

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¶ The Body of this Piece is entituled, "The Humble Addreſs of "ſeveral Perſons of the Preſbyterian Perſuaſion, being Members "of ſeveral Congregations in our Bounds, to the Preſbytery of "*New-Caſtle*, met at *Whiteclay-creek*, *September* 9. 1740. It begins by taking Notice that the high Character given Mr. *Whitefield*, both from the Pulpit and Preſs, had induced them to peruſe his Books; that they did indeed find great Part of his Writings to be ſound, but frequently met with Paſſages that ſeemed to jar not only with the ſounder Parts, but with other good Books, with Scripture and Reaſon. That they had Thoughts of applying for an Explanation of thoſe Paſſages to Mr. *Whitefield*, or to ſome of his Adherents; but for ſome Reaſons they deſpair'd of Acceſs to him, and apprehended the others were at preſent *too warm* to hear their Scruples and anſwer them patiently. They therefore addreſs the Preſbytery, who are their Teachers, and lay their Doubts before them; promiſing to be thankful for any Satisfaction that may be given to them. But if the Preſbytery decline, or do not agree about ſolving their Difficulties, the Queriſts deſire their Judgment, whether it will be any Breach of Order for them to put their Scruples in print, that Mr. *Whitefield* may have an Opportunity of clearing his Doctrine, if miſrepreſented.

The Preſbytery, it ſeems, did not think fit to undertake the Anſwering of their Objections, but left the Queriſts at Liberty to print them.

Some of the Remarks and Queries are as follows, *viz.*

Firſt, MR. WHITEFIELD in his Sermon on *Acts* 19. 3. *Page* 5. * where ſpeaking of Man's Creation, he hath theſe Words, *viz.* "He, that is, God, breathed into Man the "Breath of ſpiritual Life, and his Soul became adorned with all the "Perfections of the Deity."

Query I. Muſt not that Man have either very diminutive Thoughts of GOD, or elſe monſtrouſly exalted Thoughts of Man, that can think, much more ſpeak and write, that the Soul of Man in its beſt State was adorn'd with all the Perfections of the Deity! What then is become of the Diſtinction, that all ſound Divines make between the communicable and incommunicable Attributes of GOD? Doth not Scripture and Reaſon ſupport this neceſſary Diſtinction? If the Soul of Man was adorned with all the Perfections of the Deity, without Exception of any, what is the native and neceſſary Conſequence therefrom, but that the Soul then was, in ſome ſort, equal to GOD; which is too horrid to utter, without a Deteſtation of it? Were not Expreſſions of this Import condemn'd for Blaſphemies in the Mouths of *Fox* and *Naylor*?

II. In the ſame Sermon, *p.* 9. [*Vol.* II. *p.* 22. 23.] Mr. *Whitefield* ſpeaking of the Regenerate, when fallen into Sin, hath theſe Words: "He, *i. e.* the Regenerate Perſon, quickly *Riſes* again, "and goes out from the World, and weeps bitterly, *waſhes away* "*the Guilt of Sin, by the Tears* of a ſincere Repentance, *join'd with* "*Faith in the* Blood of Jeſus Chriſt. *Query*

* See Vol. II. of Sermons, printed at *Philad.* p. 17.

Quer. I. Is not the Blood of Chriſt to be applied by Faith, the *ſole* or *only* Laver, to waſh away the *Guilt* of Sin? 1 *Joh.* 1. 7. 'Tis true, Faith in grown Believers, to make Application of his Blood to the Soul, muſt be exerciſed thereon: And it is true, that a Believer muſt renew the Exerciſes of Repentance, in order to regain the Senſe of Pardon; but ſtill, what *ſolely* obtains the Pardon, and blots out the *Guilt*, is the Blood of the atoning Sacrifice. Is it not by our Juſtification that the Guilt of Sin is waſhed away? How then can there be any room to *join* our *Tears* with Faith in the Blood of Chriſt, to juſtify us before God, without we ſuppoſe the Satisfaction of the Croſs to be incompleat? By what Art can our Tears be *joined* with Faith in the Blood of Chriſt to cleanſe away the *Guilt* of Sin? What Quantity of the one and of the other will make a due Compoſition, without Spoiling the Whole? Why may not ſome Grains of new Obedience be again added to our Tears to make the Compoſition more compleat; for ſurely this is Duty, and a neceſſary Fruit of Faith, as well as godly Sorrow, and as inſeparable from it?

Quer. II. How is this conſiſtent with what Mr. *Whitefield* himſelf ſaith, in his Letter againſt the Book entitled the Whole Duty of Man, *p.* 6. "God's Law was honourable, Jeſus Chriſt fulfilled it in "our ſteads; and upon account of that Righteouſneſs imputed to us, "and received by Faith, and *not* on our *hearty Endeavour* or *Repen-* "*tance*, are we accepted by him?" What is there in our *hearty* "*Endeavour* or *Repentance*, to recommend us to the Favour of God, "or render them worthy of *being joined* with the Righteouſneſs of "Chriſt; as tho' that was not *ſufficient* of itſelf? Further, Mr. *Whitefield* adds the Words of pious Biſhop *Beveridge* to the ſame purpoſe, *p.* 7. who ſaith, "Nay, I cannot confeſs my Sins, but my "very Confeſſions are ſtill Aggravations of them: My Repentings "need to be repented of: *My Tears need Waſhing*; and the very "*Waſhing* of *my Tears* need ſtill to be waſhed over again with the "Blood of my Redeemer."

III. In the ſame Sermon, *p.* 18. [*vol.* 2. *p.* 33.] He ſaith, "You have paſſed thro' the Pangs of the New-Birth, and now re- "joice, that the *Man* Chriſt Jeſus is *ſpiritually* formed in your "Hearts." To the ſame purpoſe, if we rightly apprehend it, is what we find in the Letter aforeſaid, *p.* 5. where paraphraſing upon thoſe Words, *The Seed of the Woman ſhall bruiſe the Serpent's Head*; Mr. *Whitefield* writes thus, "*The Seed of the Woman*, i. e. that "Chriſt (who in all probability was *ſpiritually* conceived that Inſtant "in the Heart of *Eve*) ſhall bruiſe the Serpent's Head." Agreeable to which Notion, we have in Mr. *Whitefield*, Vol. I. of Sermons, printed at *Philadelphia*, *p.* 53. "The many Souls that are nouriſhed "weekly by the *ſpiritual Body and Blood* of Jeſus Chriſt by your "Means."

Quer. I. Had the Man Chriſt Jeſus a real tho' a ſpiritual Being or Conception in the Days of *Eve*?

Quer. II. *What* or *who* was that which was *ſpiritually conceived* that Inſtant in the *Heart* of *Eve*, wherein the Promiſe was given, but the *New-Creature*, or the Image of Chriſt? If ſo, in what ſenſe can the New Creature, or Image of Chriſt in us, be called the *Seed* of the *Woman*, or the *Man* Chriſt Jeſus? Is the *Man* Chriſt Jeſus, and the

the New Creature in us, one and the ſame? Are we to believe in the New Creature, as the Chriſt held forth in this Promiſe? How, or when, did this New Creature, or this ſpiritual *Man* Chriſt Jeſus, who then had a Conception, bruiſe the Serpent's Head by his Obedience and Sufferings? Had the Man Chriſt Jeſus, as the Seed of the Woman, any other Conception, beſides that ſupernatural One by the Power of the Holy Ghoſt, in the Womb of the Virgin *Mary*? We would be glad to know, where there is any ſcripture Ground to ſupport the ſpiritual Conception of Chriſt, as the Seed of the Woman; or the ſpiritual Manhood of Chriſt? Are not theſe Notions as unintelligible as thoſe of *Barclay* in his Apology, *p.* 135, 136. where he ſpeaks of the Chriſt within? It is true, the Apoſtle ſpeaks of Forming of Chriſt in us, *Gal.* 4. 19. but are not we to underſtand that Place as intending the Image, and not the Perſon of Chriſt, as God-Man? much leſs, can we underſtand it of Chriſt, as the Seed of the Woman, or as *Mar.* We hope we do (according to our Meaſure) underſtand what it is to feed on a crucified Chriſt; but yet, we would deſire to know what is that *ſpiritual Body* and *ſpiritual Blood*, with which Souls are nouriſhed? Is this *ſpiritual Body* and *Blood* of Chriſt *Humane* or Divine? Are theſe finite or infinite? Was it not the natural Body of Chriſt that ſuffered for us? Was it not the natural Blood of Chriſt that was ſhed for our Sins? How then can we feed upon the ſpiritual Body and Blood of Jeſus Chriſt, which never (as we know of) had a Being in Heaven, nor on Earth? It is true, we own, according to the Scriptures, that Chriſt's Soul and Body have undergone a glorious and an ineffable Change; ſo that if we ſpeak of Chriſt's Body, as it now ſubſiſts in an exalted State, it may well be called a ſpiritual Body: But yet, when we feed by Faith on a crucified Chriſt, doth not Faith look to Chriſt's Body as Hanging on the Croſs; and to the real Sufferings of Chriſt in his humane Nature in a State of Humiliation, as what atones Juſtice for us, and as what feeds and nouriſhes our Souls?

VI. Mr. *Whitefield*, in his Sermon on *Joh.* vii. 37, 38, 39. in his opening or explaining the Apoſtle's Commiſſion, *p.* 8, 9. [*vo.* 2. *p.* 128,] hath theſe Words, *viz.* "For though we tranſlate the "Words, *baptizing them in Name*; yet as the Name of God, in the "Lord's Prayer, and ſeveral other Places, ſignifies his Nature, they "might as well be tranſlated thus, *baptizing them into the Nature* "*of the Father, into the Nature of the Son, and into the Nature of* "*the Holy Ghoſt.*

Quer. I. Whether it be not an Error to ſay, that by God's Name, in the Lord's Prayer, we are to underſtand his Nature? Are not we to underſtand by God's Name there, his Word, his Works, his Ordinances, eſpecially his Titles, Attributes, and every Thing whereby God makes himſelf known, as we are taught by other Authors?

Quer. II. Whereas Mr. *Whitefield* before acknowledges, that this Commiſſion authorizes Miniſters to baptize the proper Subjects of Baptiſm in all Ages, we would aſk, In what Age of the New Teſtament Church, could mere Men fulfil it, in the Senſe Mr. *Whitefield* gives of it, by baptizing Men into the Nature of the Father, and into the Nature of the Son, and Holy Ghoſt? What can

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be meant by baptizing Men into the Nature of the Father, *&c.* unleſs it be regenerating Men? If ſo, can one Man regenerate another? How then cou'd this Commiſſion be fulfilled? If the Prieſt can fulfil this Commiſſion in this Senſe of it, why may not he as well *turn* the Bread and Wine in the other Sacrament, into the true Body and Blood of Chriſt? And when Mr. *Whitefield*, as we have noted already, ſpeaks elſewhere of the *ſpiritual Body* and *ſpiritual Blood* of Jeſus Chriſt, with which Souls are *nourished*, we would aſk, whether this does not ſavour ſomething of Tranſubſtantiation? For though we freely own, according to the Scripture, that God prepared him a natural Body, which he offered once a Sacrifice for Sin; yet we would know a Creature of whoſe making is Chriſt's ſpiritual Body and Blood, if it be not a Creature of the Prieſt's Making?

VII. *Quer.* I. How doth Mr. *Whitefield* agree with himſelf, when in *p.* 9. [*vo.* 2. *p.* 128.] of laſt cited Sermon, he ſaith, "It "is evident, that we all muſt *actually receive* the *Holy Ghoſt*, e'er we "can ſay, *that we truly believe in* Jeſus Chriſt;" compared with what he ſaith in *p.* 18. [*vo.* 2. *p.* 137.] of the ſame Sermon, which is as follows, *viz.* "For notwithſtanding you are all now ſunk into "the Nature of the Beaſt and the Devil, yet if you *truly believe* "on Jeſus Chriſt, you *ſhall receive* the quickening Spirit promiſed "in the Text, and be reſtored to the glorious Liberty of the Sons "of God?" Doth not Mr. *Whitefield* in this laſt Clauſe ſeem to make *true Faith* an antecedent Condition to Men in the State of Nature, to be performed by them *in order* to receive the quickening Spirit? May not a *dead Man walk* as eaſy as this? Is not there better Divinity in that Paragraph of the Book entitled *The whole Duty of Man*, excepted againſt, than this, when he ſaith, "That the "third Thing Chriſt was to do for us, was *to enable us*, or give us "Strength, to do what he requires of us?" Now, if we muſt "*truly believe*, ere we *receive* the quickening Spirit," are we not left to our *own Strength* in the firſt and moſt difficult Step?

VIII. In the *vol.* I. of *Whitefield*'s Sermons, printed at *Philadelphia*, p. 7. Whether or no Mr. *Whitefield*'s Doctrinal Query or Propoſition, which runs thus, "Why we muſt be *New Creatures*, "in *order* to *qualify* us for *being ſavingly in* Chriſt," be not of the ſame Purport, and amount to as much *Heterodoxy*, as what Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* ſaith, by entitling his Book, "On the Nature of "Regeneration, and its Neceſſity in order to our Juſtification and "Salvation?" And may not the ſame Conſequences be as natively drawn from the former, that Mr. *Whitefield* draws from the latter, in his firſt Letter againſt the Archbiſhop, *p.* 3.?

IX. In *vo.* I. *p.* 14. Whether or no Mr. *Whitefield*'s calling "Prayer, Faſting, Hearing, Reading, and the Sacraments, not only "Means, but alſo *eſſential Ones* too," be not *popiſh Dialect*? We own the Means of Grace and Uſe of them, neceſſary to us, becauſe commanded; but cannot God ſave Men without them?

X. In *vo.* I. *p.* 16. Mr. *Whitefield* hath theſe Words, "It is "to be feared we ſhall be found naked at the great Day, and in the "Number of thoſe who vainly depend on their own Righteouſneſs, "and not on the Righteouſneſs of Jeſus Chriſt, imputed to *and* "*inherent* in them, as neceſſary to their eternal Salvation."

Quer. I. How can the Righteouſneſs of Chriſt, which is *infinite* Righteouſneſs, *inhere* in any *finite Creature?* Muſt not we be *equally righteous* with Chriſt himſelf, if his Righteouſneſs *inhere* in us? If Chriſt's Righteouſneſs *inhere* in us, where ſhould there be any Room for, or Need of *the Imputation* of it to us?

Quer. II. If it be ſaid that Mr. *Whitefield* intends no more than the Neceſſity of inherent Righteouſneſs, as Part of our Sanctification, then we wou'd aſk, is this to be *depended upon* as well as imputed Righteouſneſs? Or, are we to have and exerciſe *a joint Dependance* upon *inherent* and *imputed Righteouſneſs*, as the Righteouſneſs of Chriſt? Is not this *Calviniſm* and *Quakeriſm* mixt together? Is not the falſe Notion that Mr. *Whitefield* elſewhere ſeems to entertain of a real, tho' a ſpiritual forming of the *Man Chriſt Jeſus* in Believers, the Ground of his Error in this Point?

XI. In *vo.* I. *p.* 79. where Mr. *Whitefield*, ſpeaking of Self-denial and a *ſingle Aim* at God's Glory, hath theſe Words, "It is "this, my Brethren, that diſtinguiſhes the true Chriſtian from the "meer Moraliſt and formal Profeſſor, and *which alone can render* "*any* of our Actions acceptable in God's Sight.

Quer. I. Whether Men may not *aim at God's Glory* in thoſe Actions done in a *blind Zeal?* And may not ſome ſuch deny themſelves, in giving up their own Underſtandings and Wills, Believing and Acting as the Church, or their Guides do? Are ſuch Actions, when *contrary to Rule*, acceptable merely upon *Account* of a *good Aim?* It is hard to ſay, but that *Uzzah* might have a *good Aim* in ſtretching forth his Hand to touch the Ark; but did not the Event prove that the Action was not *acceptable?*

Quer. II. Muſt not all good Actions proceed from a good Principle, be done in a right and due Manner, and for a good End; and after all, muſt not the Merits of Chriſt be the *ſole Cauſe* of the *Acceptance* of ſuch Actions? How *Harſh* doth it ſound in the Ears of all true Proteſtants, that *any Thing* in the Action itſelf, be proclaimed as the *alone Cauſe* or Reaſon of its being acceptable in God's Sight?

XV. What was that Religious Concern which the true Miniſters of Chriſt could or ſhould determine but by Lot, when they remained in Doubt about it after Prayer, and that upon a Day of Faſting and Prayer, of which Mr. *Whitefield* ſpeaks in his Journal *p.* 113. If the Word was *ſilent*, what need was there of determining it? If the Word ſpoke, why was not the *Sentence* there given *deciſive?* What became of the *High Degrees* of the *Spirit*, when Men took ſuch a *blind* Way to *ſolve* their Doubts? Did the Spirit and the Word *diſagree*; or did their *ſeveral Trumpets* give a *various Sound?* Is not the Uſe of Lots under the preſent Diſpenſation, in religious Concerns, a flying out of the ordinary Road to try an extraordinary expedient? and we would be glad to know how far this may be ſafe? And further, we deſire to know, how how far it may *be ſafe* to truſt to *ſuch Guides* who are ſo much *in the Dark* that they are *obliged* at Seaſons to *ſolve* their own Doubts by Lots?

XVI. Mr. *Whitefield* in his Journal, *p.* 127. ſaith, "I find I "gain greater Light and Knowledge by preaching Extempore; ſo "that I fear I ſhould *quench the Spirit*, did I not go on to ſpeak as "*He gives me Utterance.*

Quer.

Quer. I. If by preaching Extempore, be meant preaching without Premeditation or Studying, we would aſk whether any ſince the Days of *Moſes*, that were found in the Faith, have *ſaid* that they gained more ſcripture Light and Knowledge by not reading and meditating on God's Word, than by ſo doing? Doth not Mr. *Whitefield* in this differ in Judgment from Dr. *Edwards*, as far as the Doctor differed in other Points from Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*?

Is it any Way likely, that God ſhould own us the *better*, becauſe we *neglect plain Duties*, than if we perform them? If Mr. *Whitefield* means any thing elſe by preaching Extempore, ſhould he not explain himſelf, that ſo *Quakers* and others may not be miſled, to depend on immediate Impulſes and Revelations, by ſuch Hints?

XXI. Mr. *Whitefield* in his Journal, *p.* 234. in Anſwer to a Query propoſed in *p.* 233. ſaith, "As for the *Buſineſs* of an *Attorney*, I think it *unlawful* for a Chriſtian, at leaſt *exceeding dangerous*: *Avoid it therefore*, and glorify God in ſome *other Station*."

Quer. I. Why ſhould the Buſineſs of an Attorney be thought *unlawful*, or at leaſt *exceeding dangerous*, if *conſcientiouſly* diſcharged? Is not the Civil Law, in its Place, as well as the Divine, ſtill good, if founded upon Equity, and lawfully uſed? How can poor Farmers have the Privilege of the Law, unleſs they are *brought up to it* themſelves, without the Help of conſcientious Attornies, well verſed in the Law, to plead for them? What ſignifies our having good Laws, without all the Subjects are ſomehow put in a Way to obtain the Privilege of them in proper Seaſon? Is it not more dangerous by far, for Men to *truſt* Lives and Fortunes in the Hands of *unchriſtian Advocates* and Judges? Are not Honeſt and Chriſtian Attornies *one great Defence*, under God and the King, of our Chriſtain and Civil Privileges? What will engage Men to *Faithfulneſs* in ſuch Places, *more* than the *true Fear of God*, and the *firm Attachment* to true Chriſtian Principles, and their Viewing of the *Sacred and Civil Privileges of* others as *their own* in common with others? Have not even *Quakers* now adays in *Pennſylvania*, come over their Scruples in this Point?

Quer. II. If a *Civil Office* in the Common-Wealth be *unlawful*, at leaſt exceeding dangerous, *how dangerous* and unlawful muſt a Military-Office be? Muſt it not of Conſequence follow, that the Office of a General or Captain in an Army *be unlawful* and *dangerous with a Witneſs*? And if any *Engliſh* Subject could convert a great Part of the Fellow-Subjects into ſuch Principles as theſe, *now in a Time of War*, would it not be a Piece of common Juſtice for the Crown of *Spain* to allow them at leaſt as large a Penſion as would maintain an Army equal to the Number of that converted Party, if not a little larger, and let them ſhare in the Plunder, in caſe the Victory be got over the unconverted Party, who hazard Lives and Fortunes for the publick Defence of the Nation?

We ſhall now conclude with a few general Queries upon the whole, and then ſubmit all to your mature Judgments.

Quer. I. Whether or no Men's *high Pretences* to the *Spirit*, when their Doctrines appear not to come up to that *Degree of Accuracy* which other Divines have *attained to*, who never *pretended* to any thing *extraordinary*, be *not liable* to Suſpicion?

Quer. II. How can it be ſuppoſed, that any *regular Reformation* can be carried on by a *Combination* of *Antinomians*, *Arminians* and *Calviniſts* joining Hand in Hand?

Quer. III. Whether or no the *ſtrange Fits* and *Convulſions*, and the Noiſe of *Viſions* and *Revelations*, that ſeem to prevail along with this *Scheme*, be Matter *of Joy and Comfort*, or *of Grief?*

Quer. IV. How could the *Oxford* Methodiſts, being at firſt a Company of young Students in the College, be ſo liberal in making Alms and Deeds of Charity, ſo as to be able to raiſe their Characters to an high Pitch upon this Account, while poor Scholars, unleſs they had a large *publick Fund?*

Quer. V. How comes it to paſs, that many who never appeared to have any *Regard for Religion*, nor ſeem to *come nearer to join with any religious Society* of any Denomination, yet are, or ſeem, to be very zealous for this new Scheme?

Quer. VI. Whether it be any true Sign of Reformation in Men, that when they pretend to Converſion and *high Degrees* of *ſpiritual Attainments*, they *manifeſt* more *Hatred* and Rage againſt their former pious Miniſters and *Fellow-Members*, and declaim worſe againſt them than againſt the *Rabble* and *Errors of the Times*; if current Reports be true, that many new Converts, as they call themſelves, do ſo?

In the PREFACE, *the* Queriſts *ſay*, When we find Mr. *Whitefield* countenancing Mr. *Weſley*'s Preface to *Halyburton*'s *Memoirs*, which is *big* with *Antinomian Abſurdities*; when he can *applaud* that Gentleman, and not diſcover the *falſe Divinity*, that he has there ſent abroad to poiſon the World; Can we think that himſelf is ſound?

We confeſs, that we are at a Loſs to know what to make of ſome of his Expreſſions; if they have *any Meaning at all*, we fear that it is a bad one; and will rejoice to find ourſelves diſappointed, if he ſhews us that they are ſound and good. But if he pretends Hurry or Want of Time, and *does not either juſtify* or *condemn them*, or give us *ſome Satisfaction*, he will *conſtrain* us to think, that he has his own *Glory* in View more than the *Glory* of God or the *Good* of his Church.

Mr. Whitefield, *aſſoon as the Piece came to his Hands, publiſhed the following Anſwer*, viz.

A LETTER *from the Rev. Mr.* WHITEFIELD, *to ſome Church-Members of the* Preſbyterian *Perſwaſion, in anſwer to certain* Scruples *lately propoſed in proper* QUERIES *raiſed on each Remark.*

New-York, Nov. 1. 1740.

My dear Friends,

LAST Night and this Morning I have read your QUERIES and SCRUPLES.---Whether they were compiled by Church-Members, or Miniſters, of the *Preſbyterian* Perſwaſion, I ſhall not take upon me to determine. --- I think I may ſay with *David*, on another Occaſion, *Joab*'s *Hand is in this.* --- If your Miniſters were really the Authors, and you only their Repreſentatives, they have not

not acted ſimply.--- They had better have ſpoken out.--- I ſhould as readily have anſwered them as you. --- *Solomon* ſays, *He that hateth Reproof, is Brutiſh:* And if I know any thing of my own Heart, I ſhould think myſelf obliged to any One that convinces me of any Error, either in Principle or Practice.--- I therefore aſſure you, that I do not find the leaſt Reſentment ſtirring in my Soul againſt thoſe (whoever they be) that propoſed the *Queries*, or againſt the Rev. *Preſbytery* that adviſed you to ſend them to me in a publick Manner: No, I rejoice in it; becauſe it gives me an Opportunity of doing what my Friends know I have for ſome Time propoſed, *viz.* To CORRECT ſome Paſſages in my Printed Sermons. --- I think it no Diſhonour to retract ſome Expreſſions that have formerly dropped from my Pen, before GOD was pleaſed to give me a more clear Knowledge of the Doctrines of Grace. St. *Auſtin*, I think, did ſo before me. --- The Lord's Dealing with me was ſomewhat out of the common Way. I can ſay, to the Honour of rich free diſtinguiſhing Grace, that I received the Spirit of Adoption before I had converſed with one Man, or read a ſingle Book, on the Doctrine of *Free Juſtification by the Imputed Righteouſneſs of* JESUS CHRIST.--- No Wonder then, that I was not ſo clear in ſome Points at my firſt Setting out in the Miniſtry. --- Our LORD was pleaſed to enlighten me by Degrees: And I deſire your Prayers, that his Grace may ſhine more and more in my Heart, till it breaks forth into perfect Day.

But to come to the exceptionable Paſſages in my Sermons. You blame me for ſaying,

Page 17. *Vol.* 2*d*, *That* Adam *was adorned with all the Perfections of the Deity.* --- It's a wrong Expreſſion; I would correct it thus, "All the *moral communicable* Perfections of the Deity."

Again, *Man was the Perfection of the* moral *and* material *World.*--- Let it ſtand thus, "The Perfection of all the *viſible* World."

P. 22. *&* 23. *Vol.* 2. ---*Waſhes the Guilt of Sin away by the Tears of a ſincere Repentance, joined with Faith in the Blood of* JESUS CHRIST. --- This is falſe Divinity; I would now alter it thus, "Recovers his former Peace by Renewing his Acts of Faith on the "perfect Righteouſneſs of JESUS CHRIST."

P. 79. *Vol.* 1. ---*And which alone can render any of our Actions acceptable in God's Sight.*--- It ſhould be, "And without which, "any of our Actions cannot be acceptible in God's Sight."

P. 16. *Vol.* 1. ---*Who vainly* depend *on their own Righteouſneſs, and not on the Righteouſneſs of Jeſus Chriſt, imputed to, and inherent in them, as neceſſary for their eternal Salvation.* --- To avoid all Miſtakes, I would expreſs myſelf in this Manner, "Who have "neither Chriſt's Righteouſneſs imputed to them for their Juſtifi-"cation in the Sight, nor Holineſs wrought in their Souls as the "Conſequence of that, in order to make them *meet* for the Enjoy-"ment, of God."

Vol. 1. *p.* 7. For, *To qualify us for* being ſavingly *in Chriſt*, Read, "To qualify us for *living eternally* with Chriſt."

The ſeeming Contradiction in my Sermon, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 128. compared with *p.* 137. I think may be reconciled by that Paſſage of the Apoſtle, *After you believed, you were ſealed by the Spirit of Pro-*

miſe. --- Your Arguing on this Head, *p.* 21. *Sect.* 7. I think is not ſo clear. --- Might you not have as reaſonably blamed *Jeſus Chriſt* for ſaying to a dead Man, *Lazarus come forth?* However, inſtead of *Quickening Spirit*, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 137. let it be read, "Sanctifying "Spirit."

Vol. 2. *p.* 33. ---*The Man Chriſt Jeſus is ſpiritually formed in your Hearts.* --- I would alter it thus, "That Chriſt is formed "within you."

Vol. 1. *p.* 53. *The many Souls that are nouriſhed weekly by the ſpiritual Body and Blood of Jeſus Chriſt by your Means.* --- Let it be altered for theſe Words. "Nouriſhed weekly at the Lord's Supper "by your Means."

I ſee no Reaſon to alter my Explanation of the Words, *Baptizing them into the Nature of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt*; and, *Chriſt ſpiritually conceived in the Heart of* Eve.--- I mean no more by theſe Expreſſions, than the Apoſtle, when he ſays, *Know you not that Chriſt is in you, unleſs you be Reprobates?* And again, *No one can call Chriſt Lord, but by the Holy Ghoſt.* And again, *We are made Partakers of a Divine Nature.* --- *Vol.* 2. *p.* 128. Theſe Words, [*In the Lord's Prayer*] may be left out: Tho' if the Word *Name* ſignifies God's Attributes, according to your own Confeſſion; why may it not ſignify his Eſſence? What are God's Attributes but GOD himſelf?

Vol. 1. *p.* 14. After, *Eſſential ones too*, inſert, "If Perſons are "capable of performing them."

Theſe, if I miſtake not, are all the Paſſages in my Sermons, which you object againſt. --- And now, to convince you that I am not aſhamed to own my Faults, I can inform you of other Paſſages as juſtly exceptionable. --- In my Sermon on *Juſtification*, I ſeem to aſſert *Univerſal Redemption*, which I now abſolutely deny. --- In my *Almoſt Chriſtian*, I talk of Works *procuring* us ſo high a Crown. --- In my Sermon on the *Marks of the New Birth*, I ſay, "We ſhall endure to the End, *if we continue ſo.* --- Theſe, and perhaps ſome other Paſſages, tho' capable of a candid Interpretation, I now miſlike; and in the next Edition of my Sermons, God willing, I propoſe to alter them. --- In the mean while I ſhall be thankful to any that will point out my Errors; and I promiſe, by divine Aſſiſtance, they ſhall have no Reaſon to ſay, That I am One who hates to be reformed. --- *Let the Righteous ſmite me, it ſhall be a Kindneſs; and let him reprove me, and it ſhall be an excellent Oyl, which ſhall not break my Head: For yet my Prayer alſo ſhall be in their Calamities.*

As for your Inſinuating, That I countenance Mr. *Weſley* in his Errors, it is no ſuch Thing.--- I prefaced *Halyburton*'s Memoirs before I ſaw what Mr. *Weſley* wrote; and ſince I have ſeen it, have more than once ſaid, *If I had known what Mr.* Weſley *had wrote, I would not have prefaced* Halyburton *at all.* --- I do not underſtand Mr. *Weſley* in his Interpretation of theſe Words, *He that is born again of God, ſinneth not:* And therefore have torn off that Part of his Preface out of ſeveral of thoſe Books which I have given away lately, and have acquainted him of what I think in this Particular he errs in ſundry Letters.

You

You wrong me, if you think I am an *Antinomian*. For when I ſay, *God made no ſecond Covenant with* Adam, I mean no more than this. ----- "God made no ſecond Covenant with *Adam* in his "own Perſon, in Behalf of his Poſterity; ---- nor did Man's Ac- "ceptance in the Sight of God after the Fall, depend, either wholly "or in Part, on his Works, as before the Fall." --- Whoever reads the Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, will find he thinks otherwiſe; and I believe your Friends in *Scotland* will not thank you for defending *The Whole Duty of Man*, as you ſeemingly have done in your late *Queries*.

Your Objections concerning my favourable Opinion of ſome particular *Quakers* I converſed with, and alſo about ſome particular Promiſes which I think have been made me, you may find ſatisfied in my *Anſwer to the Biſhop of* London's *laſt Paſtoral Letter*, and in a *Letter* ſent to the Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and publiſhed in one Part of my *Journals*.

I am no Friend to Caſting Lot; but I believe, on extraordinary Occaſions, when Things can be determined no other Way, God, if appealed to, and waited on by Prayer and Faſting, will anſwer by Lot now as well as formerly.

Do not condemn me for Preaching *extempore*, and ſaying, I am help'd often *immediately* in that Exerciſe; when Thouſands can prove, as well as myſelf, that it has been ſo. --- Neither ſhould you cenſure me as one that would lay aſide Reading. --- I am of Biſhop *Sanderſon*'s Mind: *Study without Prayer, is Atheiſm; Prayer without Study, Preſumption.* --- Blame not me for the Warmth of ſome of my Adherents, as you call them. --- One of your Miniſters knows, how ſharply I rebuked one of them for his Warmth, at *Pagg's-Manor*. --- I am for Loving as Brethren, and wiſh all would copy after the lowly JESUS. --- But then I cannot diſcommend thoſe (ſuppoſing they do it in the Spirit of Meekneſs) who exclaim againſt dry, ſapleſs, unconverted Miniſters. --- Such ſurely are the Bane of the Chriſtian Church. --- But my other Affairs will not permit me to enlarge.

Some of the latter Part of your *Queries*, for your own, and not my Sake, I ſhall not mention. --- I hope I can ſay with more Sincerity than *Hazael, Is your Servant a Dog, that he ſhould do* what you ſuggeſt? --- But I pray God forgive you. --- He knows my Heart. --- My One Deſign is to bring poor Souls to *Jeſus Chriſt*. --- I deſire to avoid Extremes, ſo as not to be a Bigot on the one Hand, or confound Order and Decency on the other. --- And I could heartily wiſh the Rev. *Preſbytery*, when they adviſed you to publiſh your *Queries*, had alſo caution'd you againſt dipping your Pen in ſo much Gall. --- Surely your Inſinuations are contrary to that Charity, that hopeth and believeth all Things for the beſt. ---- And I appeal to your own Hearts, whether it was right, eſpecially ſince you heard the conſtant Tenor of my Preaching in *America* has been *Calviniſtical*, to cenſure me as a *Papiſt* or *Arminian*, becauſe

cauſe a few unguarded Expreſſions dropped from my Pen, juſt as I came out of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. --- Could Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, or the Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, ſay ſo? --- But I have done. --- The LORD be with you. --- I am a poor frail Creature: And as ſuch, I beſeech you to pray for

Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

Two LETTERS *to the Rev. Mr.* WHITEFIELD *occaſioned by the foregoing.*

Reverend SIR, *November* 11. 1740.

I Have ſeen your printed Anſwer to certain *Queries* lately publiſhed, and obſerve with great Satisfaction, the Evidence you there give of a truly Chriſtian Humility. And it is this emboldens me to tell you, That, in my Opinion, you have not in all Points ſet Things right; but ſome of your Corrections are as liable to Exceptions as the Paſſages you have corrected. I will give you a Specimen: Inſtead of, "Adam *was adorned with all the Perfections* "*of the Deity*," you correct it, "*All the* moral communicable "*Perfections of the Deity*." --- Was not Man created a little lower than the Angels? And if ſo, were there not ſome *moral Perfections* communicated to *them*, which were not communicated to *him*? For otherwiſe, in what Senſe could he be ſaid to be *inferiour* to them? And it would be abſurd to ſay, That any Thing could be *communicated* that was not *communicable*. --- I hope I have a true Senſe of the Power and Uſefulneſs of your Miniſtry, and wiſh it, from my Soul and Spirit, all the Succeſs it deſerves: But, at the ſame Time, ſincerely wiſh, that all Errors may be removed, and every Let and Hindrance taken away. I therefore beg, that you will furniſh me with the Means of Anſwering what may be objected to the above Paſſage, by leaving a Letter at Mr. *Franklin's*, directed to *Your humble Friend and Servant*,

NATHANAEL LOVE-TRUTH.

Reverend SIR,

IN your Anſwer to the *Queries* you ſay, That "To the Honour "of free diſtinguiſhing Grace, you received the Spirit of Adop"tion, before you had converſed with one Man, or read a ſingle "Book, on the Doctrine of *Free Juſtification by the imputed Righ*"*teouſneſs of* JESUS CHRIST; and, therefore, no Wonder that "you was not ſo clear in ſome Points at your firſt Setting out in "the Miniſtry." ---- This Declaration, to me, ſeems clearly to imply, That the Spirit of Adoption alone, without the Aid of human Converſation or Books, is not ſufficient fully to accompliſh a Chriſtian Miniſter, but that human Converſation and Books are abſolutely neceſſary, in order further to *enlighten* him. ---- As I underſtood you in this Senſe, and further, That "it is not yet *perfect* "*Day* with you," I concluded you would readily retract any of your Errors, even now, ſince you are not yet fully enlightened; and more eſpecially, as you ſay in your Anſwer to the *Queries*, "That "you ſhall be thankful to any that will point out your Errors; "and promiſe, by Divine Aſſiſtance, they ſhall have no Reaſon to "ſay, That you are One who hates to be reformed," ---- It was

upon

upon the Strength of this Concluſion, that I thought it proper, not only to pray, that "God's Grace might ſhine more and more in "your Heart," but alſo to trouble you with my Letter of the 11th Inſtant.

The high Opinion I had entertained of your great Candour, Sincerity, and Zeal for Truth, induced me to expect an Anſwer; and I would ſtill gladly receive that Satisfaction. But as I find you have hitherto declined it, and for which I am at a Loſs for a good Reaſon; I therefore take this Occaſion to let you know, That if you any *longer decline* doing, what every Chriſtian Enquirer has a Right to demand of you upon ſuch Occaſions, I will immediately call upon you in a Publick Manner, by Printing both this, and my former Letter. *I am, Reverend Sir, Yours.*

Nov. 13. 1740. NATHANAEL LOVE-TRUTH.

ESSAYS on various Subjects, from the News-Papers publiſhed in the Colonies.

From the Virginia Gazette. *December* 12. 1740.

Mr. Parks,

READING t'other Day, for my Amuſement, in *Ovid's Remedy of Love*, I happen'd to come acroſs a Paſſage therein, where the Author (ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt Perſon) relates a very ſingular Cure that befel him in the Courſe of his Amours; and from his own Experience of its Succeſs, recommends it to his Love-ſick Readers. I muſt confeſs, I was ſo taken with the Oddneſs of his Method, that I could not help attempting a Tranſlation, or at leaſt an Imitation of the Paſſage in *Engliſh*: Which I here ſend you, together with the Original, to be inſerted in your next *Gazette*, if you think it merits a Place there. Let the Succeſs of the Performance be as it will, I ſhall only ſay in its Defence, what I expect will not be denied by any of your judicious Readers, that I have therein all along had an Eye to that well known Precept of *Horace*, where (ſpeaking of Tranſlators) he ſays,

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere, fidus
Interpres: ----------

having endeavoured to purſue the Author's Thought, rather than his Expreſſion, throughout the whole Piece, 'til he comes to the Concluſion; where, I confeſs, I have taken the Liberty to vary from him: For, as he tells us, his Love terminated in downright Hatred; I have choſen to conclude the Tranſlation with a *cool Recovery*: And I ſhall make no other Apology for this Freedom, than by telling thoſe who find Fault with it, that the Alteration is according to *Ovid*'s own Sentiments elſewhere. For in the ſame Poem he ſays,

Quamvis infœlix media torreberis Ætna,
Frigidior glacie videare tuæ.

Tho' ſcorch'd with burning Love, as hot as Hell,
Seem cool as Ice to her you love ſo well.

And

And again,

----------odio qui finit amorem,
Aut amat, aut ægre desinit esse miser.
----------Who ends his Love with Hate;
Or still lives on, or's in a wavering State.

The following Piece may, I think, be very properly stiled *Ovid's* CURE, since, I believe, 'tis the only one he gives in all his Works, the Efficacy of which, he tells us, he himself had experienc'd. But not to detain you longer, *I am, Sir,*

Your humble Servant,

AMINTOR.

Hæserat in quadam nuper mea cura puellâ,
Conveniens animo non erat illa meo.
Curabar propriis æger pedalirius herbis:
Et (fateor) medicus turpiter æger eram.
Profuit assiduè vitiis insistere amicæ:
Idque mihi factum sæpe salubre fuit.
Quam mala sunt nostræ, dicebam, crura puellæ!
Nec tamen, ut vere confiteamur, erant.
Brachia quam non sunt nostræ formosa puellæ!
Et tamen, ut vere confiteamur, erant.
Quam brevis est! nec erat. Quam multum poscit amantem!
Hinc odio venit maxima causa meo.

Imitated.

With close Attack, I lately woo'd a Maid,
Whose Pride repuls'd whate'er I did or said.
To heal my Love-sick Mind, I swallow down
A harsh, tho' sure Prescription of my own:
Which was, *to pull my Darling all to Pieces,*
And ne'er leave off, till Success crown'd my Wishes.
What bandy Legs has this proud Minx of mine!
Says I, when Faith they were of Mould divine.
How coarse her Hands, how brawny are her Arms!
When, to speak Truth, she had a Thousand Charms.
A downright Squab! tho' finely shap'd. Her Boast
Is, to be deem'd of Fops the gen'ral Toast,
Thus, on imaginary Faults I dwell,
At last I think 'em real, and grow well.

In the Boston Gazette *of* Dec. 8. *the following Advertisement is inserted by the Rev. Dr.* Benjamin Colman, *viz.*

Boston, Dec. 5. 1740.

WHEREAS an *anonymous Letter* was sent me this Day, with a Number of very bold and confused *Questions* respecting the Doctrine of *Original Sin*, which the Writers say will be published in one of the *News-Papers*; I do hereby advise the Persons (whoever they are) not to publish the said *Questions*, which are so weakly and ignorantly put together; and, at the same Time, I assure them, that I can by no Means gratify them in their *Request* of answering them in the *same* publick Manner, which both Religion and common Prudence, I think, forbid me to do.

Your

Your *Queſtions*, I think, ſhould much rather have run thus:

" 1. Is Man in his preſent Circumſtances ſuch a Creature, as " he came out of the Hand of GOD his Creator? Or is he de- " prav'd and ruin'd by ſome univerſal Degeneracy of his Nature?

" 2. How came this general Degeneracy, Vice, and Miſery, to " overſpread Mankind in all Nations, and in all Ages?

" 3. How could a holy, a wiſe and righteous GOD, who is a " Being of infinite Goodneſs, eſtabliſh ſuch a Conſtitution; that " Mankind ſhould derive their Being from ſuch a natural Parent " and legal Repreſentative, whereby ſuch univerſal Sinfulneſs and " Miſery ſhould in the Event be ſpread through the human Nature " in all following Ages?

Now, if the earneſt *Enquirers*, who ſent me the *anonymous Letter*, will bear the Charge of an *Anſwer* to the above *Queſtions*, I will, by the Help of GOD (old as I am and unus'd to Controverſy from my Youth) ſet myſelf to produce *One* for their Satisfaction.

B. COLMAN.

Boſton Weekly Poſt-Boy, Dec. 15. 1740.

SIR,

You are deſired to publiſh the following, and you'll greatly oblige your conſtant Readers.

THE Queries which were ſent to the Reverend Doctor, which he ſays are very bold and confuſed, weakly and ignorantly put together, were as follows, and taken verbatim from the late *Dr. Jer. Taylor*, Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor*, in his *Unum neceſſarium*, Page 35 of a Letter to a Perſon of Quality.

" 1. If GOD decrees us to be born Sinners, then he makes us " to be Sinners, and then where is his Goodneſs?

" 2. If GOD does damn any for that, he damns us for what " we could not help, and for what himſelf did, and then where is " his Juſtice?

" 3. If GOD ſentences us to that Damnation, which he cannot " in Juſtice inflict, where is his Wiſdom?

" 4. If GOD, for the Sin of *Adam*, brings upon us a Neceſſity " of Sinning, where is our Liberty? Where is our Nature? What " is become of all Laws, and of all Virtue and Vice? How can " Man be diſtinguiſh'd from Beaſts, or the Virtuous from the " Vicious?

" 5. If by the Fall of *Adam* we are ſo wholly ruined in our " Faculties, that we cannot do any Good, but muſt do Evil; how " ſhall any Man take Care of his Ways? Or how can it be ſup- " poſed he can ſtrive againſt all Vice, when he can excuſe ſo " much upon his Nature? Or indeed how ſhall he ſtrive at all? " For if all actual Sins are derived from the Original, and which is " an unavoidable, and yet an unreſiſtable Cauſe, then no Man can " take Care to avoid any actual Sin, whoſe Cauſe is natural and " cannot be declined; and then where is his Providence and Go- " vernment?

" 6. If GOD does caſt Infants into Hell for the Sin of others, " and yet did not condemn Devils, but for their own Sin; where " is his Love to Mankind?

" 7. If

" 7. If GOD chuſes the Death of ſo many Millions of Perſons, " who are no Sinners upon their own Stock, and yet ſwears that " he doth not love the Death of a Sinner, *viz.* ſinning with his " own Choice; how can that be credible he ſhould love to kill In- " nocents, and yet love to ſpare the Criminal? Where then is his " Mercy, and where is his Truth?

" 8. If GOD has given us a Nature by Derivation, which is " wholly corrupted, then how can it be that all which GOD made " is Good? For tho' *Adam* corrupted himſelf; yet, in Propriety " of Speaking, we did not; but this was the Decree of GOD; " and then where is the Excellency of his Providence and Power? " Where is the Glory of the Creation?

Boſton Weekly News-Letter, Jan. 1. 1741.

To the Author of the Weekly News-Letter.

SIR, Dec. 23. 1740.

IN one of the late weekly Papers, I obſerv'd a Number of *Theological* Queſtions, taken out of Dr. *Taylor*'s *Unum Neceſſarium*; which ſeem to have a direct Tendency to perplex the Readers (eſpecially the leſs judicious) in their Sentiments concerning *Original Sin*. But leſt any ſhould be too much influenced by ſo great a Name as the Author's was, it may not be amiſs to let them know, That his Notions concerning the Doctrine, as delivered in the aforeſaid Treatiſe, are in no wiſe to be look'd upon as *Oracles*: That they are ſo peculiar and extraordinary, or ſo groſs and antiſcriptural, that even a Papiſt * wrote againſt him.

An *unprejudiced Perſon* that reads the Treatiſe with due Attention, might be tempted to think that the Doctor was ſomething *bewilder'd* when he wrote it, (eſpecially at Times.) For tho' he peremptorily denys the Doctrine of Original Sin, as generally explained and maintained, as an Impiety contumelious to God, making Him the Author of Sin; yet it is very obſervable, that when he comes to conſider what Cauſes may be aſſigned for that univerſal Propenſity that is in Mankind to Sin, he expreſſes himſelf thus:

" At firſt GOD had not propounded glorious Rewards to be as an " Argument to ſupport the ſuperior Faculties againſt the inferior, be- " cauſe there was no ſuch Thing in that Period of the World; there- " fore almoſt all Fleſh had corrupted themſelves. For want of this " *Adam* fell, and all the World followed his Example, and muſt " upon this Account, *&c.* Again,

" The Cauſe of Iniquity is not becauſe Nature is originally cor- " rupted, but becauſe God's Law commands ſuch Things which are " a Reſtraint to the indifferent and otherwiſe lawful Inclinations of " Nature; ſo that our Unwillingneſs and Averſeneſs cometh by " occaſion of the Law, coming croſs upon our Nature; not becauſe " our Nature is contrary to GOD, but becauſe GOD was pleaſed to " ſuperinduce ſome Commands contrary to our Nature, *&c.*

Thus the Doctor.

Let the impartial Reader now judge who it is that makes GOD the Author of Sin.

Upon

* *Ford,*

Upon the Whole, tho' Religion and common Decency will by no means allow us to say, that the Doctor knew nothing about True Christianity; yet we may venture to say, That his Sentiments are not to be look'd upon as a Standard of *Orthodoxy*, or *divine Truth*.

I am, Sir, yours, *&c.*

Boston Evening-Post, Dec. 22. 1740.

Mr. FLEET, *Dec.* 18. 1740.

FOR the Benefit of those who have not read a Discourse of *particular and experimental Preaching*, lately dispersed here, and strongly recommended by Dr. *Watts* and Dr. *Colman*, you are desired to publish the following Abstract from *page* 36, 37. which may be improved by all as a very seasonable Admonition at this present Time.

'SOME finding their Thoughts flow most readily and affectionately on the Doctrines of Grace, and that by these they best command the Affections of the Hearers, are altogether upon them, and neglect to *teach the People to observe what Christ has commanded them*. I hear many of them Witness, they have a *Zeal for God*, but I wish it were more *according to Knowledge*: They do not, sure, sufficiently consider, that Holiness is the Design of Christianity; and our Preaching on other Heads, is in order the better to enforce Duty, and make Men like to *Christ*.

'I am afraid, from what I've observed, that this Strain of Preaching will increase the Number of such Hearers, whom our Saviour describes by the stony Ground, in the Parable of the Sower; namely, such who are all Notion and Affection, with a forward Profession; but have an unsubdued Will, no Root in themselves, and bring forth no Fruit to God. This Strain, I fear, tho' it brings many toward *Christ*, will bring but few safely to him: Many of their Hearers, with *Christ* much in their Mouths, will prove but Hypocrites settled on their Lees, and Slaves to Lust. Nor is this Strain more happy for the uniform Growth of the sincere Christian: They that sit under it, are too frequently low, imperfect, and partial in practical Godliness; distemper'd with Conceit and preposterous Zeal for Words and Phrases, and Things of little or no Consequence; perplexed and perplexing others with a Thousand groundless Scruples; *Children in understanding*, and it were happy were they so in Malice too; but alas! their Narrowness of Mind infects the Heart with uncharitable Affections to Christians of different Persuasions.'

†*† *We acknowledge the Receipt of the* Wandering Spirit, *and some other* ESSAYS *from ingenious Hands, which, for Want of Room, must be defer'd till our next.*

We thank PHILALETHES *for his kind Offer, and shall be oblig'd to him for his Assistance.*

Quid prius dicam ſolitis parentis
Laudibus; qui res hominum ac Deorum
Qui mare et terras, variiſq; mundum
Temperat horis?
Unde nil majus generatur ipſo;
Nec viget quicquam ſimile, aut ſecundum. HOR.

ANXIOUS and trembling for the future Hour,
I hope thy Mercy, and I own thy Pow'r;
Supream Director! Thou who made the Heart,
Who gave us Paſſions; tell us what thou art?
Art thou All-Goodneſs? Art thou, as of old,
Unbounded, infinite, and uncontroul'd?
Ere yet the World was form'd, or human kind,
When the fair Frame exiſted in thy Mind,
Deep in the Future were their Crimes conceal'd,
In Time committed, and by Time reveal'd?
Or could thy penetrating Eye foreſee
That Man, unhappy Man! ſhould war with thee,
Unequal Strife! ---and die---eternally?
Father of Mercy! Fountain of all Good!
What evil Angel thy Deſign withſtood?
Where had he Power that good Deſign to ſpoil?
Could he ſurprize thee by ſome artful Wile?
Was he coæval? How could he withſtand,
Deſpiſe, make void, or alter thy Command?
If thy Exiſtence no Succeſſion bears,
And what 's to come, as what is paſt appears;
If thy Deſign eternal Wiſdom laid,
And if at thy Command the World was made,
The ſearching Mind with Rev'rence muſt conclude,
The World thou form'd was GOOD---and it is GOOD.

To the Author of The GENERAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you think the incloſed worthy of a Place in your Magazine, print it, and oblige, *SIR,* *Your Enigmatical Servant,*

SPHINX.

A RIDDLE.

NATIVE of *Africa*'s far Coaſt,
A lofty Parentage I boaſt;
My Sire, (alas, perhaps he's dead!)
Of a large Body was the Head.
Yet, tho' an *African*, my Hue
Is fairer much than moſt of you.
Judge how redundant are my Graces,
Diſpers'd in three Times *Janus*' Faces;
And Love's Artill'ry, how it flies
From a large Fifth of *Argus*' Eyes:
That beauteous Dame, *Auletes*' Daughter,
Ne'er made amongſt Mankind ſuch Slaughter;

'Tis

'Tis true ſhe ruin'd *General Mark*,
I've beggar'd half *St. James's Park*.
My Lovers in my Aſpect read,
If happy they, or doom'd to *bleed*:
And Soldiers from my Looks deſcry,
Whether they are to live or die.
Once to the *Bench* I was preferr'd,
And ſeldom in my Judgments err'd;
Yet ne'ertheleſs, confeſs I muſt,
I am not always ſtrictly juſt;
Nay, oft my Dealings are unfair,
When acting moſt upon the *Square*.
I love to follow great Examples,
And, *Janus* like too, had my Temples;
Theſe *open*, you might hear the Din
Of *War*, and Claſh of *Arms* within:
But GEORGE, who much delights in *Peace*,
Shut up their *Doors* and bid it *ceaſe*;
And, to compleat my foul Diſgrace,
He ſtigmatiz'd me i'the Face;
Whence this Concluſion may ariſe,
That tho' I pay, I hate *Exciſe*.

On the WAR. *Printed at* New-York.

AWake, *Britannia's* Guardian Pow'r;
Each riſing Danger wiſely view:
Britons thy wonted Aid implore,
And wholly ſeek Support from you.
When threat'ning Dangers moſt appear,
How oft are firmeſt Treaties broke!
When no Reſtraints there are to fear,
To keep thoſe Treaties, 'tis a Joke.
But ceaſe, --- and view yon ancient Wall,
Thoſe floating Bulwarks on the Main!
Then fear, thou too aſpiring *Gaul*;
Then dread, thou haughty Coward, *Spain*.
No more upbraid the watchful Pow'r,
Nor deign to drop one ſingle Tear!
She ſtill protects this happy Hour,
Nor have you, *Britons*, aught to fear.

Admiral HOSIER's GHOST. *To the Tune of* Come liſten to my Ditty.

AS, near *Porto Bello* lying,
On the gently ſwelling Flood,
At Midnight, with Streamers flying,
Our triumphant Navy rode;
There, while *Vernon* ſate, all glorious,
From the *Spaniards* late Defeat,
And his Crew, with Shouts victorious,
Drank Succeſs to *England's* Fleet,

On a ſudden, ſhrilly ſounding,
Hideous Yells and Shrieks were heard;
Then, each Heart with Fears confounding,
A ſad Troop of Ghoſts appear'd;
All in dreery Hammocks ſhrouded,
Which for Winding-Sheets they wore:
And with Looks by Sorrow clouded,
Frowning on that hoſtile Shore.

On them gleam'd the Moon's wan Luſtre,
When the Shade of *Hoſier* brave,
His pale Band was ſeen to muſter,
Riſing from their wat'ry Grave:
O'er the glimmering Wave he hy'd him,
Where the *Burford* rear'd her Sail,
With Three Thouſand Ghoſts beſide him,
And in Groans did *Vernon* hail.

"Heed, Oh heed! my fatal Story,
"I am *Hoſier*'s injur'd Ghoſt;
"You who now have purchas'd Glory
"At this Place where I was loſt;
"Tho' in *Porto Bello*'s Ruin
"You may triumph, free from Fears,
"Yet to hear of my undoing,
"You will mix your Joys with Tears.

"See yon mournful Spectres ſweeping,
"Ghaſtly, o'er this hated Wave,
"Whoſe wan Cheeks are ſtain'd with weeping;
"Theſe were *Engliſh* Captains brave;
"And theſe Numbers pale and horrid,
"Were my Sailors once ſo bold;
"Lo, each hangs his drooping Forehead,
"While his diſmal Fate is told.

"I, by Twenty Sail attended,
"Did this *Spaniſh* Town affright:
"Nothing then its Wealth defended,
"But my Orders not to fight;
"Oh that, with my Wrath complying,
"I had caſt them in the Main,
"Then, no more inactive lying,
"I had low'rd the Pride of *Spain*.

"For Reſiſtance I could fear none,
"But with Twenty Ships had done,
"What thou, brave and happy *Vernon*,
"Didſt atchieve with *ſix alone*.
"Then the *Baſtimentos* never
"Had our foul Diſhonour ſeen,
"Nor the Sea the ſad Receiver
"Of theſe gallant Men had been.

"Thus,

" Thus, like thee, proud *Spain* diſmaying,
" And her Galleons leading Home,
" Tho', condemn'd for diſobeying,
" I had met a Traytor's Doom;
" To have fall'n, my Country crying,
" *He has play'd an* Engliſh *Part*,
" Had been better far than dying
" Of a griev'd and broken Heart.

" Unrepining at thy Glory,
" Thy ſucceſsful Arms we hail,
" But remember our ſad Story,
" When to *Britain* back you ſail!
" All your Country's Foes ſubduing,
" When your Patriot Friends you ſee,
" Think on Vengeance for my Ruin,
" And for *England* ſham'd in me.

(The Anſwer will be inſerted in our next.)

A LETTER from Don Blas de Lezo, *the* Spaniſh *Admiral at* Carthagena, *to Don* Thomas Geraldino, *late Agent for the King of* Spain *in* London. *Put into Verſe by a Gentleman at* Jamaica.

TO thee, my Friend, tho' now perhaps diſgrac'd,
For ill-judg'd Conduct, or for Bribes miſplac'd;
To thee I write the Anguiſh of my Heart,
And, undiſguis'd, my Soul-felt Griefs impart.
While here immur'd, what Joys to me appear,
When ev'ry Day freſh Loſſes grate my Ear?
If doom'd for ever, in theſe Walls to dwell,
While *Vernon*'s Glory ev'ry Tongue can tell;
If thus confin'd, ſhut up from ev'ry Hope,
What elſe remains, but ev'ry Wretch a Rope?
To me, my Fortune and my Honour croſs'd,
All View of Glory 's but an empty Boaſt;
My ſhining Hopes, that in the Galleons lay,
Now moulder, ruſt, and rot my Soul away.
Where's now the Profits, counted o'er and o'er!
Alas!-----the Principal itſelf 's no more!
Curſe on the Pride, and boaſted Pow'r of Kings,
That ſure Oppreſſion on the Subject brings!
Curſe on the Luſt of Miniſterial Sway,
Unbounded Bribes, and Blunders ev'ry Day!
Botchings that ſtill elude the Patriot's Cares,
And hurry Kingdoms into endleſs Wars!
O *Geraldino!* hadſt thou been more ſure
Of *Britain*'s Councils,-----I had been ſecure:
But thank my Stars, I ſuffer not alone;
Thou, and Ten thouſands, are alike undone,
To thee, my much lov'd Friend, without Controul,
I ſpeak-----but ſpeak in Bitterneſs of Soul!
See'ſt thou how *Britain* (let not *Britain* hear)
Triumphant takes Revenge, and how we fear;

Like tim'rous Herds, we keep within our Walls,
Though Shame rebukes, and ſacred Honour calls.
Britons, when rous'd, have Glory in their Heads,
Puff'd with their *Edward*'s, and their *Harry*'s Deeds;
Each bold Enthuſiaſt future Fame deſcries,
And *Churchill*'s Conqueſts ſwim before their Eyes:
Theſe bloody Dogs take dire Delight in War,
While we, true Saints, are ever loſt in Pray'r.
Vernon, their Chief, ſucceſsful in his Schemes;
Loſes no Time, while we're diſſolv'd in Dreams:
Secure, he puſhes on from Coaſt to Coaſt,
And Oh! my Friend, our *Porto-Bell* is loſt!
Shameleſs they ſeize our Royal Maſter's Spoils,
And *Chagre*'s Stores reward the Seamen's Toils.
Blood! Fire! and Fury! where was all my Care?
Theſe had been ſafe, had, I myſelf, been there:
But let them ravage on, from Danger free,
Succeſsful ſtill,----while unchaſtis'd by me;
The Time will come.----But mark how *Vernon*'s Art
With ſubtle Shew of Mercy, gains each Heart;
With wond'rous Cunning leaves the Subject free,
And touches nothing but the Royal Fee;
All undefil'd, amidſt the Battle's Heat,
Matrons and Virgins, found a ſafe Retreat;
Secure each Temple's ſacred Dome remains,
And no unhallow'd Touch the Altar ſtains.
Theſe ſhew like Virtues in a high Degree,
Yet are but pretty Tricks he learn'd of me;
Z---ds where's the Virtue, if a Man that's Old
Forbears the Virgin, and ſecures the Gold?
Yet I muſt ſpeak:---Truth quivers at my Tongue,
And Conſcience whiſpers----Truth be ever ſung!
Fearful I ſpeak it, though to thee alone: ----
----- Not only Thou, and I; but *Spain*'s undone!
Too well I ſee, what Heav'n decreed before:
Our *Searchings*, and our *Plunders*, are no more:
In vain for us, a hopeleſs War to wage,
Oppos'd to Hearts replete with honeſt Rage!
With honeſt Rage each injur'd Boſom glows,
And *Spain* is taught to weep for *Britain*'s Woes.
What then remains?---Nothing but Aid from *France*:
Fleury loves Peace, and eye's the War askance.
If thus neglected by each neighb'ring Pow'r,
How ſhall we long eſcape the Fatal Hour?
If thus---what ſerves our all endearing Bribes,
Corrupting Councils, and debauching Tribes?
Reducing ſtubborn Patriots to our Lure,
And breeding *Jeſuits* their Souls to cure?
Deceit why given, our Miracles to tell?
Or why to thee the Treachery of Hell?
For this have all our Councils been diſguis'd?
All Truth abandon'd, Honour ſacrific'd?

Was

Was it for this *Keene* and his Collegue ſwore?
Confirm'd theſe Meaſures, and a Thouſand more?
Did not their Senate vote with open Eyes,
Yet now deſert us, drove by *vulgar* Cries!
O Councils! Evil for our Turn in vain!
Never *Convention* let us truſt again;
Hence may Kings Counſellors true Honour love,
And ev'ry Miniſter a Patriot prove!
And muſt, ah! muſt, my Honour and my Flag,
Now overpow'r'd, ſubmit to *Vernon*'s Rag!
Our Superſtition ſhall plain Faith deride?
And *Engliſh* Virtue conquer *Spaniſh* Pride?
Forbid it Heav'n! ----- yet Heav'n decrees it ſo,
And gives to *Spain* the dire avenging Blow!
Farewell my Friend: --- Yet hear this bitter Song,
And heed the Truths of my Prophetic Tongue.
Long ſhall they rule the Tyrants of the Main,
And never Glory turn to us again.
Alas! I weep for theſe devoted Walls,
For theſe muſt yield, whene'er the Victor calls:
O! let me die before that Day ſhall come,
Or then, beneath the Ruins be my Tomb!
From Place to Place I ſee they ravage on,
And rule, at length, our Kingdoms as their own.
Oft ſhall they triumph in divided Spoils;
And fertile CUBA laſt ſhall crown their Toils.
In vain for us the Torrent to oppoſe,
For Fate and Vengeance animate our Foes;
Yet ſtubborn We, ſhall never ſue for Peace,
Till, weary'd out, we beg it on our Knees.
So have I ſeen dread Hurricanes deſcend,
And roaring Earthquakes to the Center rend:
Seen Nature groan, and Inundations ſweep
Men, Wealth and Habitations to the Deep:
The dreadful Torrent liſtens to no Pray'r,
And ev'ry Element derides our Care:
Deep in Deſpair, with Dangers overpreſt,
We fearful wait, 'til Nature ſinks to Reſt.

From the Pennſylvania *Gazette.*

On Mr. JOHN WESLEY's *Sermon on* FREE GRACE.

MAyſt Thou, GREAT MAN, withſtand a miſled Throng,
And prove, with Aid divine, their Teachers wrong.
May GOD a Bleſſing to thy Words impart,
And deep engrave them on each Hearer's Heart.
Our SAVIOUR's Love to ALL THE WORLD declare,
Nor all the Mighty Rage of Mortals fear:
With Goſpel-Truths their narrow Thoughts explode
Who boldly ſtint the Mercies of their GOD.
O CHARITY! Oh whither art thou fled?
When wilt thou raiſe again thy drooping Head?
When wilt thou abject Bigotry remove,
And every Breaſt inſpire with Social Love? Preachers,

Preachers, without thy Aid, perhaps may raiſe
Our Paſſions, and a while command our Praiſe;
But bleſt with thy Aſſiſtance, ſoon we find
Impulſes of a more exalted Kind.
Such felt the Shepherds, when th' Angelic Throng
In Heav'nly Anthems Man's Redemption ſung.

From the Virginia *GAZETTE.*

To W. G. *jun. Eſq; and Mrs.* E. B. *on their Marriage.*

HAIL, happy Pair! for you theſe Vows aſcend,
The conſtant Wiſhes of a faithful Friend.
May you ſtill emulate your virtuous Name;
So ſhall the World ſucceſſive Worth proclaim.
Fir'd by Example, grace the nuptial State;
And may propitious Heav'n your Bliſs compleat,
Enriching with its Gifts each ſmiling Care,
Good as their Sire, and as their Mother fair.
May all your Hours fly, wing'd with freſh Delight;
May Peace the Day, and Pleaſure crown the Night.

M. PARKS.

The following Lines were written laſt Year, by a Gentleman who was then in England. *Pleaſe to inſert them in your next Paper.*

TO THE KING.

IF the *good-natur'd, hoſpitable* Man,
Who *ſtudies* to do all the *Good* he can;
If he that moſt *ſincerely* loves his Friend,
Beyond the *View* of any *private* End;
If he that could *heroically* ſhow
A *Chriſtian* Spirit, if he had a Foe;
If he that's *merciful*, as well as *juſt*,
And obſtinately faithful to his Truſt;
If ſuch a one, O GEORGE! be worth thy Care,
VIRGINIA muſt be ſo! --- For GOOCH is *There.*

From the South-Carolina *GAZETTE.*

WHILST th' *Arian* Preacher Chriſt his God denies,
Nor owns his Death the World's great Sacrifice;
Holds human Race in their *firſt* State entire,
Not *fall'n*, nor Objects of the Almighty's Ire;
Shews Duty ſmall and trifling on his Plan,
God not offended, not Offender Man;
Paints, ever-ſmiling, All-indulgent Heav'n,
And makes our Path to Glory ſhort and ev'n:
What fancied Charms in ſuch Diſcourſes meet!
How ſtrong the Reas'ner, th' Eloquence how ſweet?
When WHITEFIELD, faithful to his Maſter's Cauſe,
Preaches ſublimer Truths, and ſtricter Laws:
In high Perfection makes the Goſpel ſhine,
Its Myſt'ries ſacred, Morals all divine:
Tells how deprav'd from Good, and to what Fall
Of Ill degraded, wretched Mortals all:

In

In earthly Objects how they ſeek for Reſt,
In vain; ſtill diſappointed and diſtreſt:
'Till mighty Grace, deſcending from above,
Their Will new forms, and kindles new their Love,
Bids the freed Soul to Heav'n aſcend from Earth,
And triumph in her new cœleſtial Birth:
Such Truths when *Whitefield*'s fearleſs Tongue reveals,
Nor Man's *laps'd* State from ſinful Man conceals:
" What monſt'rous Doctrines! cry the worldly Wiſe,
" And who but muſt deride them, and deſpiſe?
" No Words for ſuch a Preacher are too bad;
" *Enthuſiaſt*, *Babler*, and *a Fool run mad*."
'Tis *thus* that Doctrines, as they pleaſe, or grate,
Meet with Applauſe, or Cenſure, Love or Hate:
And hence proceeds that *Whitefield*'s Heav'nly Strains
The *humble* Heart admires, the Proud diſdains;
Their Guilt, that but the *poor in Spirit* ſpy,
Their Bondage feel, and for Redemption cry.
Thee, dear Redeemer, welcome to *their* Breaſt,
Firm *Faith* embraces, and their Soul's at Reſt.

From the Virginia *GAZETTE.*

To the Author of the Poor Planter's Phyſician.

O Happy Virgin Land! ſtill Self-producing
A Remedy, for every noxious Ill,
That ſtill attendant (leſt we over-weening
Fondly forget we're mortal) damps our Joy!
To Heav'n in Gratitude ye Natives bow!
And with your antient (now alas diſputed!)
Firſt Sire confeſs, " Theſe are thy Wond'rous Works!
Parent of Good!" Let due Acknowledgment
Be ſhewn by Virtuous Lives! And kind Beneficence
From Man to Man, like oriental Incenſe,
Grateful aſcend!----Nor thou whoe'er thou art
That, or by Duty prompt (as Fame reports
The Cöan Sage of old) or, (more eligible)
Inſpir'd by Heaven; refuſe deſerved Thanks.
Thou who didſt chooſe to be " obſcurely Good"
And for the honeſt, ſolid, Satisfaction
Of being an Advantage to thy Country,
Haſt ſhun'd the Praiſe which to thy Work was due!
No unintelligible Terms, firſt made
T'amuſe the Ignorant; and ſince, retain'd
Technical; puzzling Under-Graduates,
And of no real Uſe, infects thy Book:
A Catalogue of Simples, well adapted
For Curing ev'ry common Malady
Incident to our Land! Let *Orford*
For ever be renown'd! May roſtral Crowns
Adorn the Hero! Yet let this Unknown
Great Man! This Benefactor of his Country,
Not be forgotten.------ PHILANTHROPOS.

From the Pennſylvania *GAZETTE.*

On Hearing GEORGE WHITEFIELD *at the New Building in* Philadelphia.

LONG have the learned Paſtors of the Age
Their Hearers pleas'd by copying from the Stage;
The Goſpel dropp'd, and introduc'd a Scheme
By which we *Saviours to ourſelves* became:
Taught Moral Precepts in a pleaſing Strain,
So complaiſant, they never gave us Pain:
DO THIS AND LIVE, was all we had in View;
The Preacher pleas'd, and pleas'd the Hearers too.
But ſo! a WHITEFIELD comes with Zeal divine,
In whoſe ſtrict Life the Chriſtian Graces ſhine,
In Doctrine ſound, in Faith and Virtue ſtrong,
With ſoft Perſwaſion dwelling on his Tongue.
He comes by Heaven's Command, to chaſe away
Thoſe Miſts and Clouds that long have hid the Day:
To pull a long prevailing Error down,
Which takes from off Emanuel's Head the Crown:
To rouſe with an awakening Trumpet, thoſe,
Who ſit ſupinely in a falſe Repoſe:
To harden'd Sinners Terror to impart,
And probe with Skill divine the wounded Heart:
To preach a Truth which *Nicodemus* heard
Spoke by the Mouth of Him who never err'd;
A great and certain Truth, but too ſevere
For a degenerate ſenſual Age to bear.
Go, wondrous Youth! thy heav'nly Taſk purſue,
Be not diſmay'd at what the World can do;
Tho' Libertines, when ſacred Truths they hear,
Haſten for Comfort to the Scoffers Chair,
Or by the Bowl, or by the Bottle chear'd,
Laugh at the Danger which before they fear'd:
And while the Blood runs ſwift thro' every Vein,
And none but gay Ideas fill the Brain,
Each does the other's impious Wit applaud,
Mocks at Religion, and blaſphemes his GOD.
Tho' haughty Deiſts, Fav'rites of the Times,
Do all thy Actions conſtrue into Crimes:
Tho' ſome, who to Religion make Pretence,
Want only Pow'r to ſend thee bleeding hence:
Tho' Earth and Hell ſhould with united Force
Imploy their Malice to impede thy Courſe:
Yet fear thou not, be to thy Maſter true;
He will direct thee, and preſerve thee too;
He will the Counſels of thy Foes confound,
And lay their boaſted Glory to the Ground.
Then journey on, the Light of Truth diſplay,
Bid harden'd Sinners hearken and obey;
To Realms that now in midnight Darkneſs dwell,
The joyful Tydings of a SAVIOUR tell,

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

JANUARY, 1741.

FROM *Perſia*, the News-Papers give us the following Valuation of the Booty which *Thamas Kouli Kan* brought away from the Mogul's Country.

The Elephants, Camels, Artillery, Tents and Ammunition, taken in the different Actions are valued at 75,000,000 Millions of Livres; 375,000,000 l. were taken out of the Imperial Treaſures; Jewels and Precious Stones to the Value of 200,000,000 l. The Emperor's Bed of State 175,000,000 l. An Imperial Throne ſet with Diamonds 225,000,000 l. Plate ſet with Precious Stones 275000,000 l. Money and Jewels taken from the Wives and Children of the Emperor 75,000,000 l. The Plunder of the City of *Dely* 250,000,000 l. Contributions rais'd upon the Inhabitants 250,000,000 l. From the Great Men of the Empire 250,000,000l. From the Two Grand Favourites of the Emperor 400,000,000l. And from the Eſtates of the Miniſters and Favourites of the Great Mogul, who were put to Death at the Deſire of *Thamas Kouli Kan*; the whole amounting to 2775,000,000 l. More Riches than the greateſt Part of this where brought from the City *Dely* alone. People would with Difficulty believe what is above related, was it not that the Riches of *Indoſtan* were well known, and that its Manufactures and Produce, brought in every Year vaſt Sums, both from *Aſia* and *Europe*, which ſcarce ever go out again. *Thamas Kouli Kan* has likewiſe impos'd on the Great Mogul an annual Tribute of 75,000,000 l. and has ſettled the annual Expence of the Court of that Prince at 110,000,000 l.

The ill Government of the Empire of the Great Mogul has been the Occaſion of this ſudden Revolution, ſuch a one, as no Hiſtory can produce. The People groan'd under the Oppreſſion of the Grandees. The Emperor, a Prince of a weak Mind, and wholly taken up in the Purſuit of his Pleaſures, left the Care of the Empire to two Favourites, who aim'd at Nothing ſo much as the amaſſing of Treaſure. The Dominions were naked of Troops, becauſe the Generals, whoſe Buſineſs it was to have kept them on foot, appropriated the Sums deſign'd for that Purpoſe to their own Uſe. Some Rebels of the Neighbourhood of *Malabar* and *Coromandel* penetrated even into *Indoſtan*, and the little Reſiſtance that they met with, diſcovered how eaſy it would be to invade this Empire. Whilſt *Thamas Kouli Kan* extended his Conqueſts with an Army of 80,000 Horſe, and 20,000 Foot well arm'd and diſciplin'd, with 250 Pieces of Cannon, the Mogul was in a State of Security at *Dely*, imagining he had done enough, in gathering together an Army of 200,000 Horſe, and 500,000 Foot, with 5000 arm'd Elephants, and 8000 Pieces of Cannon, which was rais'd in a Hurry, and all Military Stores wanting. The Battle of the 22d of *Feb.* 1739, which coſt the Lives of 100,000 Men, and a Part of the Emperor's Family, at once determin'd the Fate of that Prince, and ſecur'd the Empire to *Thamas Kouli Kan*, who reſtor'd it to the Mogul by a Treaty. During the Continuance of *Thamas Kouli*

Kouli Kan at *Dely*, he caus'd Money to be coin'd there, with the following Inscription, *Schach Nadir was born to be Emperor of the whole World. He is King of Kings.*

From *Turky*, that the City *Constantinople* has been lately much alarm'd by frequent Tumults, which ended in the Change of the Grand Vizier, and some subordinate Officers.

From *Russia*, that the Ministry are wholly occupied in detecting and punishing the Conspirators in a late Plot for deposing the Empress. The Malecontents design'd to remove Foreigners, particularly the *Germans*, from all Places of Profit and Honour, and place the Princess *Elizabeth* on the Throne.

From *France*, That there is a great Scarcity of Bread in that Kingdom: That the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons, making in all 22 Men of War of the Line, are sailed for the *West-Indies*, with Orders to prevent the *English* and *Spaniards* making Conquests on one another; that the *English* Embassador having complain'd of the Repairing of *Dunkirk* contrary to Treaties, he was assur'd by the *French* King's Ministers that there were only a few Batteries erecting at that Place to protect the Coast from Pyrates and Privateers.

From *Germany*, that the Emperor died on the 13th of *October*, being poisoned by eating Mushrooms stew'd in Oil.

From *Great Britain*, That great Interest is making for the approaching Election of Members of Parliament: That the King is return'd from *Hanover* in good Health. That Lord *Cathcart* and Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, with 10,000 Land Forces, and 33 Sail of Men of War, left *England* about the End of *October*, bound for the *West-Indies*, on an Expedition against the *Spanish* Settlements. And that the Ambassador at the Court of *France* was return'd home.

From *Ireland*, That a great Number of *French* Vessels loading in the Ports of that Kingdom with Beef, *&c.* Orders were given for a general Embargo; by which all these Vessels are kept in; and the Government will take the Provisions they had contracted for, paying the Price.

From *Jamaica*, That Admiral *Vernon* continued there waiting for Lord *Cathcart*, who was hourly expected; and that immediately on his Arrival, the whole Fleet would proceed upon the intended Expedition. 'Tis added, that Capt. *Warren*, in the *Squirrel*, had taken several valuable Prizes, and that Capt. *Drummond*, of the *George* Privateer, had taken a rich Prize, and brought her into *Port Antonio*.

From *St. Christophers*, that the *English* Fleet passed that Island on the 27th of *December*; but that Lord *Catkcart* died two Days before at *Dominica*, the Command, on his Decease, devolving on Brigadeer *Wentworth*, a brave and experienc'd Officer.

From *South-Carolina*, that *Charlestown*, the Capital of that Province, was almost destroyed by Fire on the 16th of *November* last, in the Afternoon, the Damage computed at 50,000*l.* Sterling; whereby many Gentlemen of good Substance are entirely ruined, and the Poor reduced to a most miserable Condition.

From *Virginia* and *Maryland*, that the Tobacco Fleet was safely arrived, under Convoy of the *Winchester* and *South Sea Castle* Men of War. That Capt. *Crawford*, who commanded the latter, died on his Passage, with a great Number of the Men.----Those Ships are to convoy the Fleet home again.

From

From *New-England*, That a great Number of Veſſels have been loſt on that Coaſt in ſeveral Storms this Winter. That a ſudden Thaw of the firſt Snow had done great Damage in the Country, by occaſioning the Rivers to over-flow their Banks. And that the Froſt has ſince been more violent than has been known for many Years; the Harbour of *Boſton* being frozen firmly as far as the Caſtle, the Ice reckoned near three Foot thick.

From *New-York*, that the Severity of the Winter had reduc'd the Poor in that City to great Extremities; and that near 700 *l.* had been rais'd by a charitable Collection, and diſtributed among them. That in the Beginning of this Month, a Canoe, with a Woman and Child at her Breaſt, and five Men in it, was jamm'd in with the Ice, and drove to *Coney-Iſland*, where they were all froze to Death.

PHILADELPHIA.

The General Aſſembly of this Province met on the 5th Inſtant, and adjourn'd to the 20th of *April*.

Friday and *Wedneſday* the 6th and 7th Inſtant, were generally thought to be the coldeſt Days we have had theſe many Years. The River is faſt ſhut up with Ice, and ſo firm, that Sleds loaded with Wood for this City croſs it daily. The Poor of this City ſuffering extremely by the unuſual Hardneſs of the Winter; a large Collection has been made for them, and Money, Wood, &c. diſtributed among them.

January 8. Great Quantities of *Engliſh* Half-Pence being imported here, ſince the falling of our Exchange, to be paſs'd as Pennies, ſome conſiderable Dealers were apprehenſive we ſhould be overſtock'd with them, and began laſt Week to refuſe them otherwiſe than at the Rate of five for four Pence. Their Example being follow'd by many of the Shopkeepers, while others continued to take them for Pennies, it occaſion'd conſiderable Confuſion in ſmall Dealings. And the Bakers refuſing to make any more Bread 'till the Money was reſtor'd, the Mob roſe on *Friday* Night and went round the Town breaking the Windows of ſeveral Merchants and others, and very much diſturbed the City. They began to aſſemble again the Night following; but by the Vigilance and Reſolution of ſome of the Magiſtrates, they were timely ſuppreſs'd, and the City has ſince remained quiet.

Jan. 20. We hear from *Bucks* County, that the *Delaware* broke up in the late Thaw; and brought down the Ice of two Miles width, which ſtopp'd about three Miles below *Trenton*, and is there in Heaps from thence twelve Miles upwards, and near twenty Foot high. That in ſome Places the River is turn'd out of its Bed, and flows over the low Lands, doing great Damage. The Water roſe in ſome Places thirty Foot.

We hear that Admiral *Vernon* has wrote to the Governors of the *Northern Colonies*, deſiring they would not ſuffer any Veſſels to clear out, without giving Bond to return Certificates that they have not delivered their Cargoes at any of the *French* or *Dutch* Settlements; leſt the *French* and *Spaniſh* Fleets, who are in great Want, ſhould by their Means be ſupply'd with Proviſions.

His

His Majesty having, by his Instructions to the Governors of the Northern Colonies, dated in *April* last, directed the raising a Body of Troops in the said Colonies, to be joined with the Forces intended to be sent from *Great-Britain*, under the Command of the Lord CATHCART, against the *Spanish West-Indies*; Thirty Three Companies, of One Hundred Men each, (besides those of *North-Carolina*, of which we have received no perfect Account) have accordingly been raised, and transported to *Jamaica*, where, our last Advices say, they are safe arrived and in good Health, waiting for the *British* Forces, who were daily expected. The Number of Companies sent from each Government is as follows.

New-Hampshire,	1	*New-Jersey*,	3
Massachusetts-Bay,	5	*Pennsylvania & Territories*,	8
Rhode-Island,	2	*Maryland*,	3
Connecticut,	2	*Virginia*,	4
New-York,	5		33

Price of Bills of Exchange *in the several Colonies.*

In New-England		550 l. Currency is given	for 100 l. Sterling.
New-York		165	
New-Jersey	East	165	
	West	150	
Pennsylvania		150	
Maryland		225 to 240	
Virginia		120 to 122 & half.	
North-Carolina		1000	
South-Carolina		750	
Barbadoes		130	
Antigua		170 to 180	
St. Christophers		160	
Jamaica		137 & half	

Price Currant in Philadelphia.

Wheat, *per Bushel*, 4*s* to 4*s*2	Rice, *per Hundred*, 12*s*6
Flour, *per Hundred*, 12*s*	Sugar, 36*s* to 40*s*
Bread, *White*, 19*s*	*West India* Rum, *per Gall.* 2*s*9
------ *Middling*, 17*s*	*New-England* Ditto, 2*s*3
------ *Brown*, 12*s*	Molasses, 1*s*10 to 2*s*

An ACCOUNT *of the Export of Provisions from the Port of* Philadelphia, *in* Pennsilvania, *betwixt the 25th of* December 1739, *and the 25th of* December 1740.

Wheat 314,570 and half, Bushels.
Bread, 49 and half, Tons; 7,980 Tierces, 9,573 Barrels, 885 half Barrels, 881 quarter Barrels, and 9 Cags.
Flour, 100 Tierces, 53,970 Barrels, 147 half Barrels.
Barley, 40 Bushels.
Indian Corn, 418 Tierces, 298 Barrels, 126,418 Bushels.
Rye, 17 Barrels, and 1574 Bushels.
Pork, 7 Tierces, 2978 Barrels, 137 half Barrels, 16 Cags.
Bacon, 10 Hogsheads, 218 Tierces, 258 Barrels, 1 Hamper, 5 Boxes, and 700 *lb.*
Beef, 313 Barrels, 75 half Barrels, 6 quarter Barrels.
Beer, 497 Barrels, 26 half Barrels, 1 Hogshead.
Butter, 1 Tub, 1 Barrel, 371 Firkins, 207 Cags, 1 Box, 4 Pots, and 400 *lb.*
Fish, 1 Hogshead, 594 Barrels.
Cyder, 2 Hogsheads, 26 Barrels.
Apples, 1 Hogshead, 17 Barrels, 4 Half-Barrels, 2 Cags.
Dry'd Tongues, 1 Barrel, 2 Boxes, 1 Cag.
Potatoes, 2 Barrels.
Hickery Nutts, 3 Barrels.
Pickled Sturgeon, 15 Cags.
Peaſe, 29 Barrels.
Beans, 4 Barrels.
Cheese, 1 Tierce, 102 single Cheeses, and 3,300 *lb.*
Hogs Lard, 28 Barrels, 42 half Barrels, 13 quarter Barrels, 46 Cags.
Sage, 1 Chest.
Oats, 4 Hogsheads, 3 Tierces, 370 Bushels.
Onions, 50 Barrels, 730 Bundles, 221 Strings.

The above Account is a Proof of the Fertility of this Province, and of the great Plenty wherewith GOD has bleſs'd the Industry of the Inhabitants; who in a few Years have made a Garden of a Wilderneſs, and, beſides living well themſelves, have ſo much Food to ſpare to other Countries. By means of this and the neighbouring Proviſion Colonies, *the* Britiſh *Fleet and Forces in the* Weſt-Indies *are at this Time ſupplied with Proviſions at a moderate Price, while the Enemy is ſtarving in Want; which ſhows that theſe Colonies give* Great Britain *a conſiderable Advantage over its Enemies in an* American *War, and will no doubt be an additional Inducement to our Mother Country to continue us its Protection.*

Turn over Leaf for Additional Reports of ſeveral Years